

WHY WE MUST HAVE INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

No. 2712

AUGUST 29, 1907

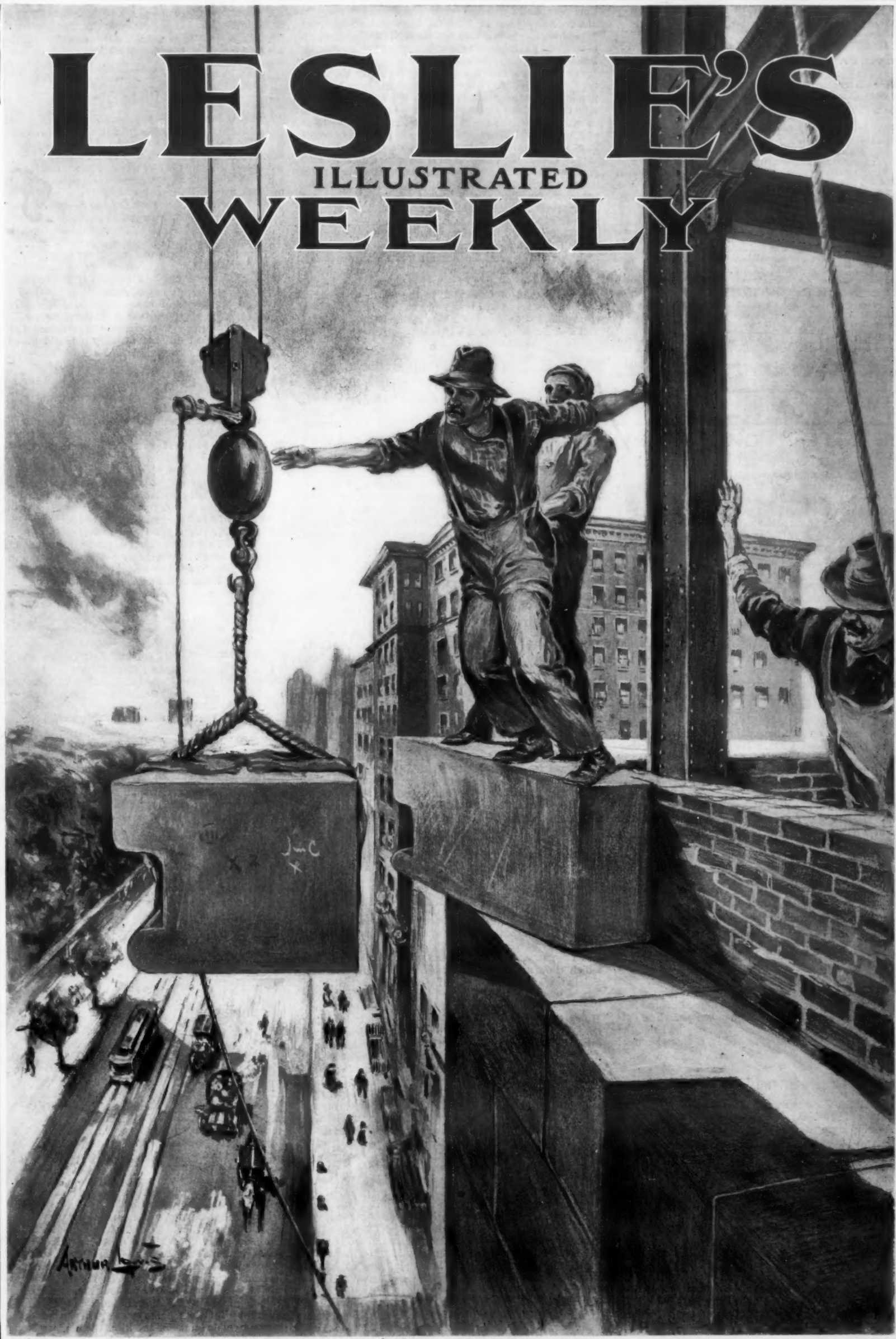
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WEEKLY



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Drawn by Arthur Lewis.

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Thursday, August 29, 1907

Roosevelt Is His Own Pathfinder.

ABSURD IS that assertion of the *Chattanooga Times* and other Democratic papers that President Roosevelt has adopted some of the twice-defeated Democratic presidential candidate's notions. The leading measure which the President pushed through Congress in the recent session was that which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission the power, subject to court review, to fix reasonable maximum rates for freight on the railways. Bryan wants the national government to control, in all their activities, all the railways, telegraphs, telephone, and electric-light companies doing an interstate business, and he wants the various States to do this in the cases where these interests are confined within State lines—a proposition as revolutionary as it is ridiculous.

It is as foolish to claim that the President got his inspiration from Bryan in the railway-rate law which has just been enacted as it would be to assert that he was following Bryan's lead in enacting a lock system for the Panama Canal, or in shaping the laws for pure food, for meat inspection, or for the national quarantine. The President induced Congress to put all these measures on the national statute-book because the people demanded them. He went much further than the national conventions of the great parties in 1904 thought of going. Some of the issues which he dealt with were not touched upon by the conventions. Railway-rate regulation, under methods which would safeguard the interests of shippers, railways, and people alike, was urged by Roosevelt before the conventions of 1904 met.

Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party, in its platform of 1908, will advocate drastic legislation against the railroads and the other great corporations. The men who want subversive and destructive enactments will have to go over to Mr. Debs's, or Mr. Hearst's Socialist parties. Capital, enterprise, initiative, energy, have, equally with labor, rights which must be respected. All interests will be guarded by the Republican party in 1908, as they have been through the party's entire career. The Democratic party will not dare to assail any of these interests.

President Roosevelt blazes his own pathways. He gives concrete shape to the people's aspirations. Because Congress knew that the people stood behind him it carried out Roosevelt's recommendations. The policy was Roosevelt's throughout. Bryan had not the faintest influence in inciting any of it, nor can he steal the credit for it.

The President and the Speaker.

REPORT SAYS that Burton, of Ohio, with the backing of President Roosevelt, is to run for the speakership against Cannon when Congress convenes in December. If so, an exciting contest will take place. The importance of the office, the prominence of the candidates, and the dominance of the sponsor for one of them will give the contest, if there should be one, a national interest. We do not believe that there will be one. Clay, as speaker, coerced Madison into acceptance of the war policy against England in 1812, as the price of Madison's renomination for President in that year. Clay had a larger influence over the government in that crisis than had Madison. The potency which he won during his service as speaker—which was longer than that of any other man in the whole history of the government—made him a presidential figure, and enabled him to push through the various deals and adjustments between North and South which gave him the title of the Great Pacificator.

By electing Banks speaker early in 1856 the Republicans gained their first victory on the national stage, and the committee which Banks sent out to Kansas to investigate the conditions in that Territory

made a report which added hundreds of thousands of votes to Fremont's total in the presidential canvass of that year, and aided in giving Lincoln the victory in 1860. As speaker in 1861-63, Grow had a large part in pushing the free-homes act through Congress, which is one of the Republican party's great achievements. Blaine's six years as speaker gave him the reputation for dexterity and brilliancy which made him the largest figure in his party for several years, gave him the presidential nomination in 1884, and also helped to excite the rivalries and enmities which impeded him in national conventions and at the polls. Speaker Randall coerced the Democratic House in 1877 into accepting the rulings of the electoral commission which made Hayes President, and thus averted chaos and possible civil war. Speaker Reed's quorum-counting rules gave majorities in the House the power which accompanies responsibility, and incidentally aided President Harrison very materially in the first half of the Harrison term.

Theoretically the vice-presidency is the second office under the national government. Actually the speakership is the second office, and in more than one crisis it has been the first office. If the rumored contest between Roosevelt and Cannon next December to put Burton instead of Cannon into the office of speaker takes place, there will be a more exciting contest than any which is likely to occur meanwhile between Roosevelt and Foraker, or anybody else.

Cotton as King of Exports.

THOUGH not in the sense in which this characterization was used in the days of Calhoun, Hammond, Barksdale, and the rest of the Southern chiefs, just before the Civil War, cotton is still king. In the value of the crop to the producer corn is a long way ahead of cotton, but, in the value of the raw material and the fabrics which are made out of it in this country, cotton has an easy ascendancy. This lead over corn will be maintained. For 1906 the exports of American cotton and cotton manufactures amounted to \$494,000,000. The raw product counted for the greater part of this sum, or for \$413,000,000, and cotton manufactures which are sold to the outside world amounted to \$43,000,000, and the various by-products ran the total cotton exports up to \$494,000,000. Thus cotton and its fabrics of various sorts furnished twenty-eight per cent. of all our exports in 1906. This is one of the things on which the South should be congratulated.

The Southern States furnish three-fourths of the cotton supply of the entire world, and they can increase this product to an unlimited extent whenever the demand arises. Moreover, the South is manufacturing a large proportion of its cotton. Of the 4,600,000 bales consumed in the United States in 1906 the mills of the South took about half. A quarter of a century hence two-thirds or three-fourths of the cotton manufactures of the United States will be made in mills on the lower side of the Potomac and the Ohio.

Although we have been for many years furnishing three-fourths of the cotton used in the mills of the world, we see by the treaty which Jay negotiated with England in the latter part of Washington's term as President, that neither he nor any other American at that time dreamed that the United States would ever produce or export cotton in any considerable quantities. The rise of the cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing industries in the United States in the past sixty or seventy years is among the marvels of the country's development.

Hughes as a Presidential Possibility.

THE PROMINENCE and frequency with which Governor Hughes is being mentioned for the presidency is gratifying to the people of his State, regardless of party. In fact, some of the best tributes which he is getting are coming from Democrats. Colonel Watterson says: "In my opinion Governor Hughes is the most available man that the Republicans can nominate, and the trend is all toward him. He is saying little, but is attending strictly to business, and is making a record as a very efficient Governor." All of this receives the emphatic indorsement of the *New York World*, a foremost advocate of a better Democracy, which adds: "That is why New York could ill afford to spare him, even to have him become President of the United States." The *World* further says that Mr. Hughes "is more than Governor of New York. He is a college for the instruction of all other Governors in the powers, duties, and responsibilities of State administration."

New York has seen several of her Governors—Van Buren, Cleveland, and Roosevelt—go to the presidency. Others of her Governors have been nominated for President, but were defeated at the polls. New York's primacy in population and wealth, which dates back from the early days of the government, has given her Governors a prominence beyond those of any other State, except in some rare instances. Her thirty-six electoral votes, which form nearly a twelfth of the electoral college, give the State a big weight in the national scale. This primacy began to reveal itself as far back as Van Buren's days. As Governor Hughes is the only New Yorker who is mentioned in connection with the presidency on the Republican side, he is beginning to attract national attention. President Roosevelt is not classed as a New Yorker. He is too big for any one State to claim proprietorship in him. Kansas, Oregon, Ohio, Maine, and all the other Northern and Western States demand an equal share in him with New York.

Thus Governor Hughes is the only New Yorker whose name is coupled with the Republican candidacy. As Colonel Watterson says, he "is attending strictly to business," and is not manoeuvring for the nomination. The country is watching him closely. Governor Hughes may, like Cleveland and Roosevelt, be another man of destiny.

The Plain Truth.

WHILE Japan has been demanding from the United States the recognition of the right of her coolies to enter this country at will, and protesting against the injustice and inhumanity of excluding them, she has been tightening her grip upon Korea, until, by forcing the abdication of the Korean Emperor in favor of his son, who will be a puppet in the hands of the Tokio government, she now has the people of that unhappy country at her mercy. What will be the result, for the Koreans, of this "benevolent assimilation" it is too early to predict, but the indications are that they are to be reduced to a condition of political and economic vassalage. Such incidents as the barefaced stealing of the P'ung-duk pagoda (the Westminster Abbey of Korea) are not of good omen for the happiness and prosperity of the conquered people. It begins to appear that selfishness and ambition are not less rampant among the Japanese than among the nations of the West—if, indeed, they may not be called their dominant characteristics.

WE ARE on the eve of a presidential election. It will be fought by the Democratic party, from present appearances, in large part on the tariff issue. It will be charged that, under Republican protection, American manufactures are sold more cheaply abroad than they are to the domestic consumer. The report of the Federal commissioner of corporations on the Standard Oil will be used as a campaign document against the Republican party. Every vulnerable industrial combination which the people are now assailing in their ill-considered assaults on wealth will be pilloried as one of the products of the Republican protective tariff. And yet there are Republican newspapers that, on the eve of a presidential campaign which will be the most hotly contested of any in recent experience, are unmindful of their party's critical situation. What will they say when the day of reckoning comes, and when, amid the crash of our prosperity, the frenzied voters go to the polls to "vote the rascals out," and to jump from the frying-pan into the fire?

GOVERNOR ROBERT B. GLENN, of North Carolina, who was asked to address the Democratic Club in Brooklyn on August 29th, though he was unable to accept, has suddenly loomed up into national prominence. His forced victory over the railroads of his State on the passenger-rate issue has called the country's attention to him. A powerful element of the Democracy in all the States below the Potomac and the Ohio have been looking for a Southern man on whom they could rally. Conservative Democrats, North and South, have been seeking some issue which would displace Bryan's socialistic initiative and referendum and his government ownership of the railways. Glenn furnishes both the man and the issue. He is as typically Southern as Robert Toombs ever was. Neither Calhoun nor Calhoun's most conspicuous disciple, Jefferson Davis, ever had a stronger attachment to State rights than he has. He has brought State sovereignty up in a decidedly concrete way. While Colonel Watterson is shouting, "Back to the Constitution," Governor Glenn is putting that aspiration into practical shape. Glenn is a strict constructionist who fights first and talks afterward. He is as hardy a warrior as Hayne, Webster's old antagonist. His rise is as swift as Bryan's was, and it has the advantage over Bryan's rise in being based on acts and not on words.

IN THESE times of "home-week" gatherings, Buffalo, the imperial city of the Great Lakes, comes forward with its programme for home-gathering function. The time has been fixed for the first week of September, and the success of the affair is assured by the splendid programme just announced. On Sunday, September 1st, the Buffalo churches will enjoy a reunion with their former pastors, many of them among the most distinguished divines in the country. Monday, Labor Day will be celebrated by trades-union parades, regattas, and races. On Tuesday, firemen's day will be celebrated with an auto parade, firemen's parade, and mass-meetings. On Wednesday, two regiments of Canadian troops will assist in the celebration of Canadian day, of which a grotesque parade and canoe-club races will be features. The dedication of the superb McKinley monument by Governor Hughes and the Legislature will make Thursday McKinley day. On Friday, fraternal day will be celebrated by a parade, field sports, and other features, and the week will close on Saturday with children's day, made notable by parades, historical tableaux, a reunion of German societies, band concerts, free exhibitions of paintings, and a display of fireworks. Special rates are being made by all the railroads, and it is safe to say that Buffalo's home week will be one of the greatest celebrations of the kind the country has ever seen. Low-rate excursions to Niagara Falls will be an attractive feature, and Buffalo's proverbial hospitality will be extended on a scale becoming one of the greatest, most enterprising, and most rapidly growing cities of the commonwealth.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ONE OF the most eminent of American educators, especially in the economic field, is President Edmund James James, of the University of Illinois.



DR. EDMUND JAMES JAMES,
President of the University of Illinois.
George G. Rockwood,
New York.

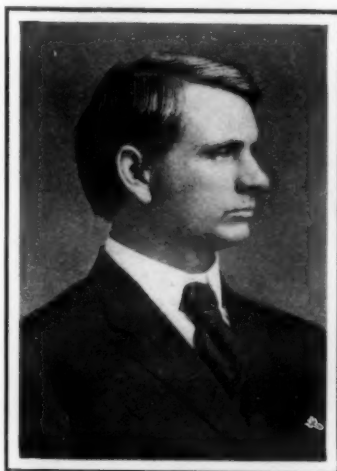
He was one of the founders and sometime vice-president of the American Economic Association, and was the founder and for ten years president of the American Academy of Political Science, of whose publications he was also editor. In 1891, on invitation of the American Bankers' Association, he went to Europe to investigate the subject of commercial education. His essays on this subject mark an epoch in the history of education. Even in England the *London Times* declared that "the subject had

been put on a new basis throughout the British empire." Dr. James early became an earnest advocate of university extension, and under his vigorous presidency the enrollment in this country was increased to 20,000, with 126 instructors. In 1896 he became professor of public administration and director of university extension in the University of Chicago, from which position he was elected in 1902 to the presidency of Northwestern University. Two years later he was called to the presidency of the University of Illinois. His administration of that great institution has been phenomenally successful. Dr. James has been a frequent recipient of academic honors. He is a fine example of the American university president; a scholar, a teacher, a man of affairs in one.

SO MUCH is still being said against John D. Rockefeller in certain quarters that it is well for every American citizen to ponder the characterization of him recently made by one of his daughters, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, of Chicago. Mrs. McCormick said: "My father is a much persecuted man. It seems the more remarkable inasmuch as he is not an enemy to anybody in the world. He is one of the most genial, great-hearted men in this whole world. He lives in the clouds with his God rather than with worldly things. It is his greatest pleasure to promote happiness among those with whom he comes in contact." In such filial affection as these utterances disclose, and in the constant devotion of all the members of his family, Mr. Rockefeller must find vast compensation for the bitter attacks made on him by outsiders.

SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE, of Missouri, who has been traveling in Korea, has been profoundly impressed with the pathetic helplessness of the people of that country in the hands of the Japanese. "The people," he says, "are overawed, intimidated, and subdued, and well they may be, for the force which rules them is as ruthless and as arbitrary as savage, and is supreme." Japan's purpose, according to the Senator, is to appropriate Korea and make it a gateway for encroachment upon China. "The Chinese policy of Japan is one of territorial and commercial aggrandizement, and this policy Japan is carrying forward with a ruthlessness unexampled in modern times."

EVERYBODY has a kindly consideration for the man who strives against fate and wins. Thomas P.



THOMAS P. GORE,
Blind man chosen at the Democratic primaries
of Oklahoma as a United States
Senator.

Gore, recently named by the Democratic primaries of Oklahoma as the party's choice for one of the United States Senators, is a notable example of that kind. Totally blind since his eleventh year, he has made his way through normal school and law school, established merited reputation as one of the best stump speakers of the West, and now, at the age of thirty-six, will probably take a seat as a member of the most

important legislative body of the world. It was soon after he entered the normal school at Waltham, in his native State of Mississippi, that a copy of the *Congressional Record* fell into his hands, and his campaign for the Senate began that day. He at once interested himself in the art of public speaking, and many is the hour that he harangued the unresponsive

oak and the murmuring pine of his native forest primeval. Mr. Gore inclines to the more radical element of his party. In his campaign he was his own manager, his wife and his brother were his campaign force, and his home was his headquarters.

THE LEADING part taken in the peace conference at The Hague by the American delegates, particularly Mr. Choate and General Porter, lends interest to the work of the sculptor and medalist, Tony Sziirmai, of Paris, in the form of a plate in commemoration of its sessions. The artist was probably in duty bound to embody the likeness of the Czar in his design, as the summoner of the conference, but in view of Russia's monstrous disregard of the precepts of the Prince of Peace and the obstructive tactics of her delegates in the proceedings of this second confer-



REVERSE SIDE OF THE PLATE COMMEMORATING THE SECOND
HAGUE CONFERENCE.

ence, the tribute to the unhappy sovereign seems ironical. No such objection, however, can be raised to the honor paid to the young Queen of the Netherlands, the gracious hostess of this notable international assemblage.

MISSIONARIES in Oklahoma lately held a series of revival meetings which were attended by representatives of all the Indian tribes. Interpreters, including the famous old Apache chief, Geronimo, and Chief Quanah Parker, of the Comanches, repeated the gospel story in seven languages. Among the speakers were Dr. C. C. Olivers, of New York, and Dr. J. L. Ford, of Buffalo.

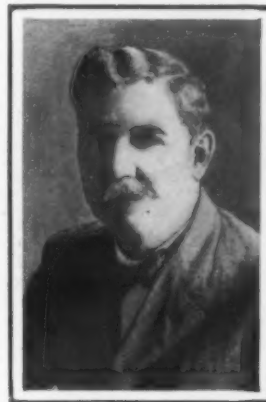
AN UNUSUAL instance of friendship and devotion recently attracted wide attention in the South. Miss Cornelia Rake, aged seventeen, a handsome but illiterate young woman, and Mrs. Narcissa Reynolds, both of the "cracker" class, who had been friends and companions for years, went from Tampa, Fla., to Augusta, Ga., where, as they were penniless and Mrs. Reynolds was ill, they were arrested as vagrants and sentenced for six months to the chain gang. A city missionary finding that Miss Rake was capable of supporting herself, stirred up interest in her case, with the result that in a few weeks, in response to petitions sent to the Governor by the clubwomen of Florida, a pardon was granted to her. It was expected that she would be only too glad to go free on any terms, but when informed that she need no longer wear the convict garb, and that protection would be afforded her until she reached Florida and found work, with a firmness akin to nobility, she refused to abandon Mrs. Reynolds, who, she said, had once befriended her. "I will not leave the convict farm unless my aged friend, now dying with consumption, is given her freedom, too," was her impassioned declaration. The story of her fidelity soon reached Governor Smith, of Georgia, and both women were pardoned. The Florida clubwomen will find work for Miss Rake and provide a home for Mrs. Reynolds.



FRIENDS WHOM FREEDOM COULD NOT DIVIDE.
Miss Cornelia Rake (left), who would not accept a pardon from the chain
gang until her comrade, Mrs. Narcissa Reynolds
(right), was set free.—Doyle.

SELDOM has high official preferment been more conspicuously the reward of faithful public service

than in the case of Edward M. Morgan, the newly-appointed postmaster of New York City. He has spent thirty-four years in the service of the office of which he has now become the head, having begun work as a mail-carrier. In five years he was transferred to the clerical force, and was advanced through the different grades until he was second in rank to Postmasters Van Cott and Willcox. The latter, on his appointment to the chairmanship of the public-service commission of New York, warmly recommended Mr. Morgan as his successor, and the President's action in naming him has the hearty indorsement of the business interests of the city. His familiarity with the work and needs of the largest and most important post-office in the country, together with his notable and tried executive ability, makes his selection an ideal one. It is confidently expected that under his administration the New York post-office will continue on the course of increased efficiency marked out for it by Mr. Willcox. Among the tasks which confront the new postmaster are the postal equipment of the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal, the connection by pneumatic tube of all the sub-stations and the main building, and the re-location of the Grand Central Railroad station office. These are undertakings worthy of the ambition of any administrative officer.



EDWARD M. MORGAN,
The letter-carrier who became post-
master of New York City.
Jessie Tarrax Beals.

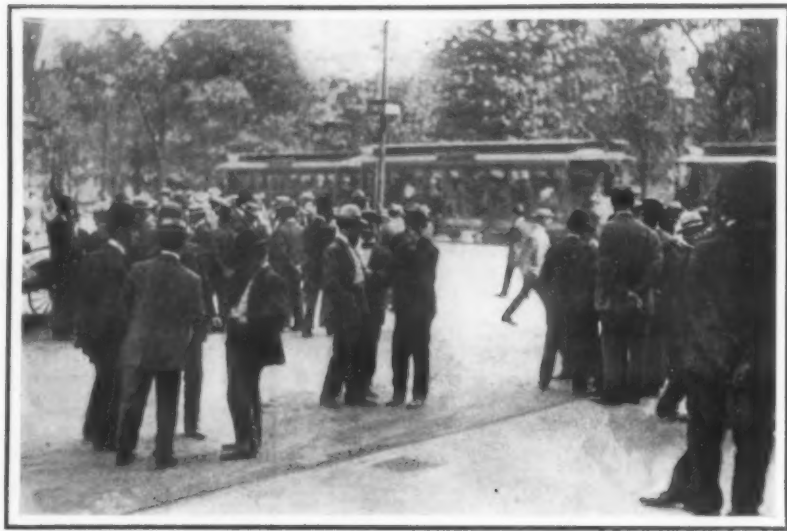
THE kind of courage worth while is that which will face danger and even death in behalf of others without the hope of fee or reward. Four notable examples occurred during the late famine in China. Drs. Williams and Lynch, of the China Inland Mission and the customs service, respectively, and the Revs. Wallace S. Faris, of Shantung, and J. R. Jones, of Nanking, all volunteered to go into the famine-stricken districts and distribute food and medicine, with a full knowledge of the dangers of the fatal famine fever. All fell victims to the deadly disease. It is almost a commonplace to say that their courage was far superior to that of the soldier who falls in some deadly cavalry charge.

A CHARITY that is unique as well as practical is that in the successful accomplishment of which

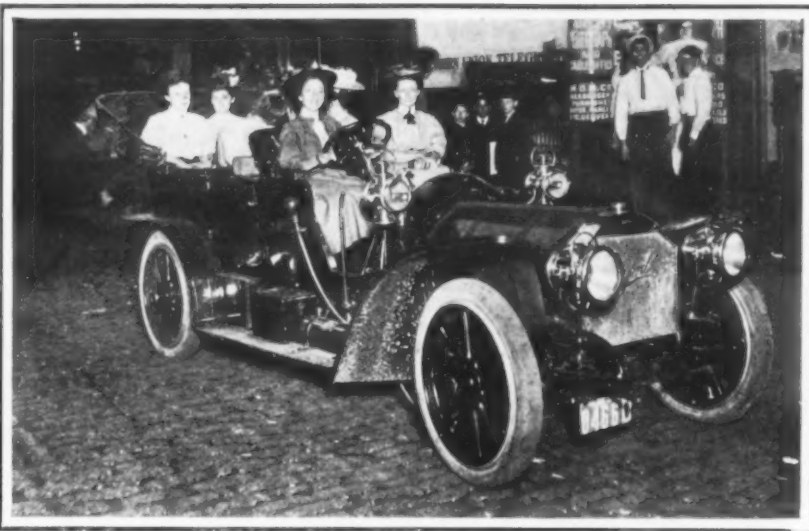
the Duchess of Marlborough is spending the summer months. She is having fitted up in London two houses which she purposes to devote to the use of the wives of prisoners serving sentences. There, in addition to other comforts and advantages, the women will be taught plain sewing, laundry work, and such other things as will fit them to be better wives and better mothers. Another favorite charity of the duchess's is a *crèche* which she has established, where mothers whose husbands are serving time in prison may leave their children during the day, and where the little ones may enjoy all the pleasures of a good home in the way of hobby-horses, spring-chairs, and other toys to delight and gratify them. Of all the charities in which people of wealth have interested themselves these of the duchess's are among the most worthy, and they open a field that has hitherto been disregarded. The duchess has become so absorbed in carrying out her plans that she has given up her usual summer visit to America.



CONSUELO, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,
Who has established unique homes in
London for the wives of English
convicts.



STRIKING MEMBERS OF THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION IN CITY HALL PARK, NEW YORK, DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.—H. D. Blauvelt.



GIRL STRIKE-BREAKERS IN BOSTON ENJOYING A RIDE IN THE AUTOMOBILE WHICH THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY USED TO ELUDE THE UNION PICKETS.

INTERNATIONAL STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS.

WHICH CALLED 23,000 POSTAL AND WESTERN-UNION OPERATORS FROM THEIR KEYS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Is There a Hindu Peril, Too?

BRITISH COLUMBIA is facing an immigration problem which is giving the province almost as much concern as that of Japanese labor is causing California. Stories of fortunes to be made in Canada have attracted several thousand East Indians in the last few months, and to the fear of a Chinese invasion (which is, however, held in check by the heavy head-tax upon coolies) is now added the apprehension of a continuous influx of Hindu laborers. The labor unions seem to be loudest in their opposition to the admission of the dusky newcomers, though some of the reasons offered in support of a policy of exclusion are hardly consistent with the assumption that their presence is a menace to white labor. They are said by the exclusionists to be unfitted for work, or even existence, in the British Columbian climate, which is much more rigorous than that of their native provinces; and it is further urged that the peculiarities of their caste system make their employment unsatisfactory and unprofitable. If this be so, it would seem that the employers rather than the workmen should be most concerned as to additions to the ranks of the two or three thousand already in the country, though of course the whole body of taxpayers would object to the admission of immigrants likely to become public charges, as many of them may, through the popular prejudice against giving them employment, if for no other reason. On the other hand, some employers testify to their ability to do

their work well under the direction of a white boss. They can be "speeded up," if properly urged, as the impassive Chinaman never can. Most, if not all, of them—and this is a complication which renders the adoption of a policy of exclusion rather more than usually difficult—are not only British subjects, but honorably discharged soldiers of his Majesty's Indian army, amenable to discipline and, it would seem, physically and by training pretty well fitted for working in gangs under competent supervision. In the lumber yards they have already displaced the Chinese to a considerable extent.

There is undoubtedly a strong feeling of hostility to them as laborers, due to the prevalent Pacific-coast fear of an Asiatic influx. Yet the Dominion govern-

ment is alive to the fact that any severe measures taken against them might have serious effects upon the temper of the vast population of the Punjab, whence most of them come, if not upon the other members of England's Indian empire.

No such considerations operate to prevent protective action on the part of this country, and it is safe to predict that in the present temper of the inhabitants of the Pacific States the boycott which has been declared in British Columbia against the unfortunate Sikhs will become equally effective if they pass the international boundary in any great number. Some of the early arrivals from British Columbia have been held up at the frontier, in accordance with the usual government prohibition of the entrance of dis-

eased or dependent aliens; and unless other causes check the East Indian migration Westward, Congress may be asked to bar the Sikhs and Asiatic laborers of other nationalities.

Emperor William, Business Man.

IF FATE had not made him a royal personage the German Emperor would, no doubt, be numbered among the great captains of industry of the present day. Aside from his multitudinous duties as the head of one of the most enlightened and progressive nations of Europe, he conducts a big pottery works and farms in East Prussia, and his management of these is said to be of a high order. In addition to these concerns he runs a big store in Berlin, where the products of his factory are sold, it is reported, at a good profit.



A DESOLATE STRETCH OF THE BURNED AREA—IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE, NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.



HOMELESS HOTEL PATRONS AT IMPROVISED BREAKFAST-TABLES ON THE BEACH AFTER THE FIRE.



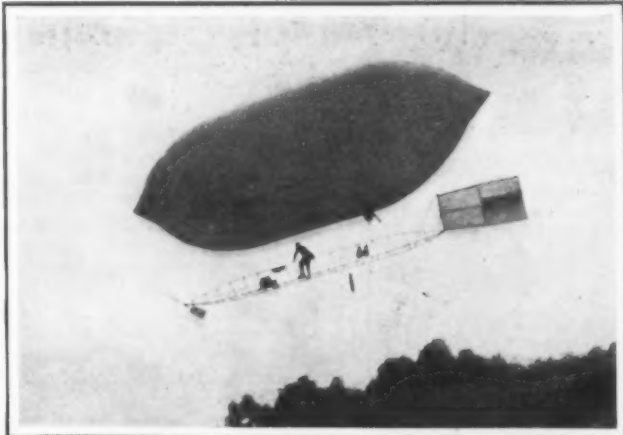
OCCUPANTS OF ONE OF THE COTTAGES ENCAMPED ON THE SAND IN THE MIDST OF THE LITTLE PROPERTY WHICH THEY SAVED.

A SUMMER CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

OLD ORCHARD, ME., WHERE HOTELS AND COTTAGES WORTH \$1,000,000 WENT UP IN SMOKE, AND FIVE THOUSAND GUESTS WERE LEFT WITHOUT SHELTER.



FAIRBANKS HOMESTEAD AT DEDHAM, MASS. (BUILT BY JONATHAN FAYEBANKS IN 1636), VISITED BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY DURING BOSTON'S OLD HOME WEEK.—*Boston Photo News Company, Massachusetts.*



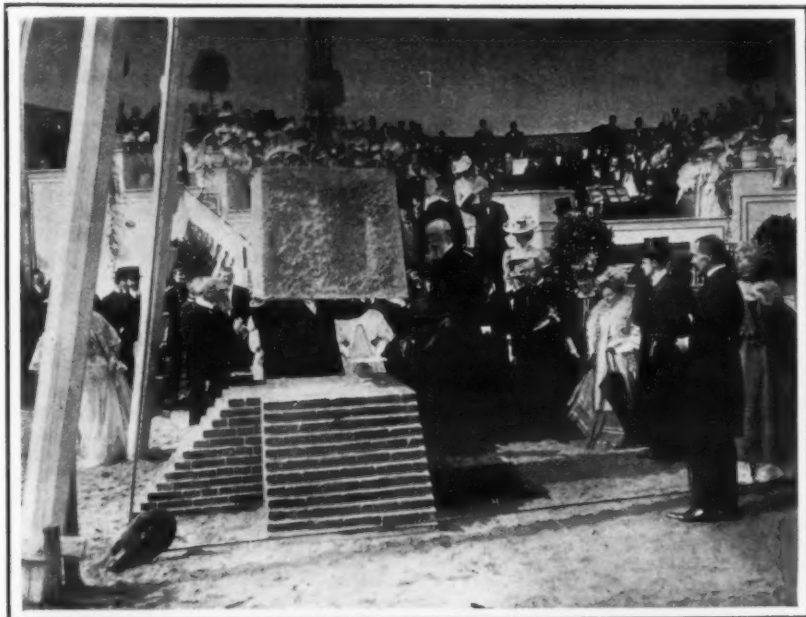
FLIGHT OF THE BEACHEY AIR-SHIP, WHICH HAS LATELY BEEN ASTONISHING PHILADELPHIANS, OVER FAIRMOUNT PARK.—*P-J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.*



NEW YORK CITY'S CARE OF ITS EQUINE SERVANTS—TURNING THE HOSE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT HORSES ON A HOT DAY.—*C. T. Thomas, New York.*



A UNIQUE HOME IN GOLDFIELD, NEV.—BOWLER OUT OF WHICH THE OWNER (STANDING IN FRONT) HAS HEWED A LIVING-ROOM.—*Charles J. Branstead, Nevada.*



M. NELIDOFF, PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND-INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE, LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE CARNEGIE PALACE OF PEACE.—*Copyright, by Charles Trampus, France.*

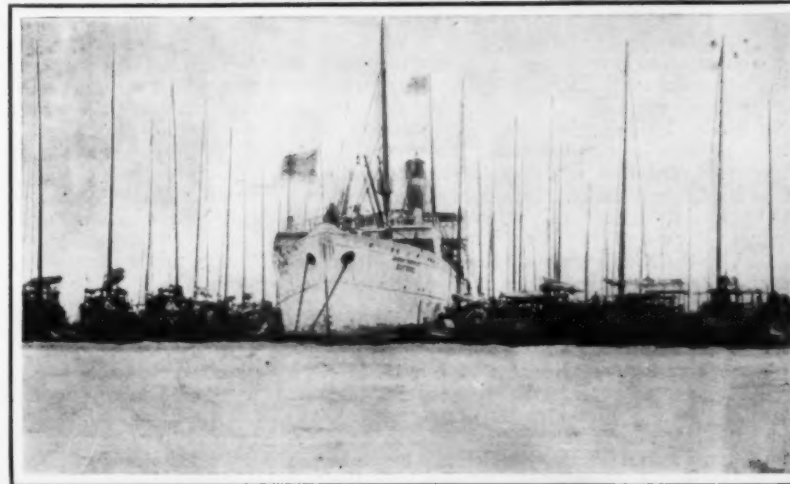


AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE TOURISTS IN THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.
T. St. John Gaffney, Saxony.

Consul-General Gaffney, of Dresden (seated), and his guests, Congressman Bartholdt, of Missouri (with coat on his arm), Mrs. Bartholdt and her sister (standing on the step).



LARGEST BULL-RING IN THE WORLD (SEATING 22,000), SOON TO BE COMPLETED IN MEXICO CITY AT A COST OF \$700,000.
Sumner W. Matteson, Mexico.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT "BUFORD" SURROUNDED BY JUNKS SENT BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO UNLOAD ITS CARGO OF SUPPLIES FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS.—*Wheeler Sammons, Korea.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—KOREA WINS.

INTERESTING EVENTS THE WORLD OVER RECORDED PICTORIALLY BY EMULOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Era of Combinations. Can We Resist the Irresistible?

By Professor Sidney A. Reeve

WHEN Jamie Watt, poor, nervous invalid, found refuge from the tyranny of the labor-guilds within the walls of Glasgow University and went to tinkering with the Newcomen steam-engine model, what a peck of trouble he did set to brewing for us poor moderns! Why didn't he stop to think that so soon as men possessed a good steam-engine they must build factories and steamships and railroads? And the better they built their factories and workshops, the better and bigger could they build their steam-engines, steamships, and locomotives. For steam-engines breed steam-engines, of course, just as rabbits breed rabbits.



SIDNEY A. REEVE.
Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

Mr. Reeve is the author of "The Cost of Competition," an economic work of great present interest, published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. He was formerly a professor in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but resigned to re-enter upon the active practice of his profession of steam-engineering, in which he holds high rank.

Now, the trouble with all these steam-engines was that men could not use them without combining. Before their blighting influence was cast over the land, men could and did keep away from each other. The hand-loom and the cobbler's bench sufficed to clothe people. Hand-printing furnished them what books and papers they had. Post-chaises brought them their news, and sailing-vessels carried their traffic, five hundred tons burden making a heavy vessel. Forty-two days my own father has spent between London and New York. Ten days intervened between President Washington's death and Boston's knowledge of it, and three weeks took the news to Cincinnati. Population was sparse then, too. In those ten days of tedious travel, the news radiating from Mount Vernon in every direction passed over the heads of only a scant million of people. The number of men with whom any individual might communicate within twenty-four hours was then a few thousand at the most, and usually a few hundred. The number with whom he was forced to co-operate, in the course of a day's work, might be counted by half-dozens. Men not only worked, but they lived and thought, independently of others in those days. They had no telegraphic news of the ideas, nor photographs of the doings, of the antipodes thrust before their eyes each morning. Their economic enterprises were their own, involving a few hands as "help" at the most. All was beautiful individualism!

Into this unintegrated mass of humanity the steam-engine poured its influence as wet cement into crushed stone. Men who had previously worked and lived independently were forced to join in team-work, and to know their fellows; some as journeymen in a common factory-army, others as capitalists, to buy the expensive machinery which was replacing horse-power and hand-tools. Neither class "combined" deliberately, at first, conscious of promoting a great national movement. They simply sought employment where it seemed most profitable. Because the steam-engine was there, it was more profitable when used by a combination, even of a crude sort, than by independent effort.

But the steam-engine did not rest content with bettering more steam-engines. The supply of coal which it brought opened up all sorts of further possibilities for invention. In 1800 came the distribution of artificial gas, and in 1860 the first gas-engine. In 1850 came the land telegraph, which could hardly have been worth using in the days before railroads, and in 1870 the transatlantic cable, which never could have been laid without steamships. By 1880 had arrived the electric light and the telephone. Within the next decade came electric traction, the introduction of illustrations into the daily press, and the reproduction of photographs in print.

Now, of all lines of science and invention those most coercive of consolidation have been the improvements in transportation and communication. These inventions consolidate human beings into a unit-body by their very existence and use, whether the human beings know it or not. Once thus united in actuality, men find, to their surprise, that they must unite politically and economically—"forced by destiny," they call it. Thus, while Watt was developing his steam-engine into means for cementing workmen into factory-armies, the building of wagon-roads and post-roads within the American colonies was so solidifying them that when England's tyranny came it could be and was resisted. When Fulton brought the steamboat into use, a little later, he thereby welded the infant federation of States into a solidarity which had never before been fully assured. It was the later development of steam traffic upon the Western rivers and across the Atlantic, together with the development of the railroad, which consolidated the cotton-growers of the South with the cotton-mills of England, and altered slavery from a gentleman's luxury into a vast economic

system for the exploitation of negro labor by a few big planters. At the same time it so united North and South that slavery and disunion simultaneously became intolerable and impossible. The Civil War was a direct product of the genius of James Watt.

It was the similar extension of carriage and communication which brought the Boer war upon England, with its resultant close union of Boer and Briton in South Africa afterward. It was this same annihilation of oceanic distance which made for us the Cuban war inevitable and the acquisition of the Philippines natural. Quite similarly, it was the building of the Siberian Railway which forced Russia and Japan into war, with its resultant closer alliance by treaty.

How markedly have all these effects been intensified by the presence of the telegraph, the telephone, and the camera! They could not carry people; but they did the next best thing—they carried ideas.

While these inventions had been strengthening the American national cement, the population awaiting cementation was rapidly on the increase. While it was increasing came the further inventions of Bessemer steel, of electric traction, of the phonograph, of wireless telegraphy, and of the biograph. How indissolubly have these devices bound together hundreds of millions of human beings into a solidarity and closeness of sympathy not before possessed by hundreds of thousands! In 1800 communication was more difficult across a community of five thousand people than it is to-day across one of fifty millions! In 1800 Maine and Georgia were not linked in a true solidarity equal to that now existing between the United States, Great Britain, and Australia. The happenings of Manchuria, Alaska, and the Congo are now brought to our eyes, our ears, and our hearts, with an accuracy which sixty years ago was impossible toward the happenings of the next county.

The simple fact is that the entire human race is already united. That is the explanation of so much war. It has become a task which we cannot evade or postpone, to eradicate those minor bars to a truer understanding which now constitute *casus belli* wherever the new-found contact is the closest and newest and rawest. Each day makes this task an easier one, however, by bringing us fresh tools. The further extension of instant sympathy and unity throughout enormous aggregations of human beings, which must result from such impending inventions as transoceanic telephony, electric vision of the distant, color photography, and aerial navigation, for instance, challenges the imagination to its limit!

It is quite a natural result of the world's wonderful solidifying progress that the past half-century has been signalized by continual economic consolidation, and that the last decade has seen its marked acceleration. Men could not make use of these intricate tools of communication except they were organized into armies under a single head, with capital amounting to millions at their command. Commercial consolidation is as essential a part of progress as is education, and should be fostered with like care and approbation. It is the inventive accomplishments cited above, and not arbitrary commercial monopoly, which have killed the profitableness of individual independence of effort, and have at the same time magnified transcendently the value of co-operation. If we can undo these great accomplishments, returning to a life without railroads, steamships, telephones, or daily news from the antipodes, then we may return the world to free competition. But not before, nor without. In the face of such obvious facts as these the continued popular clamor for a return to free competition is hard to understand. There must arise grave question whether public opinion is rightly voiced by its accepted exponents. Yet if there be a sheet, outside the socialistic ones, which dares to raise its voice editorially in favor of consolidation, it is hidden. Few can praise the degree of consolidation already effected. None can tolerate the idea of that vastly greater consolidation which the next few years must naturally expect to see. Even our ultra-radical President is attempting to turn back the wheels of time by dissolving combinations already accomplished.

Best of all the signs of the times is the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the Harriman operations, with its prescribed remedies of prevention. "It is contrary to public policy," it says, "as well as unlawful, for railroads to acquire control of parallel and competing lines. This policy is expressed in the Federal laws, and in the constitutions and laws of nearly every State in the Union. We have examined the constitutions and laws of all of the States, and find in about forty of them prohibitions against consolidation of capital stock or franchises of competing railways. Competition between railways as well as between other industries is the established policy of the nation." The question here is, is this general attitude of American law a rational one? Indeed, is it a real one, embodying modern public opinion? Most of all, is the consuming public really wise in opposing commercial consolidation? Herein lies the real question of the day.

It must always be remembered in this connection that the commercial consolidation which has been characteristic of recent American progress has occurred within a dual form of organization. This duality consists in the real producers of wealth (including those concerned in transportation, invention, and organiza-

tion), on the one hand, and the bargainers over the price of exchange of that wealth, on the other.

Consolidations of producers and plant have always resulted in a reduction of costs. Consolidations of bargainers have always resulted in an elevation of prices—if not an absolute elevation, then a comparative one, a maintenance of prices in the face of steadily decreasing costs of production. Such consolidations, both of armies of producers and organizations of bargainers, have been proceeding with great and increasing rapidity. The process bears every earmark of being natural and inevitable. To oppose it would be, as Gladstone said of England's mistaken aid of the Confederacy, like opposing the law of gravitation. The consolidation of a vast nation, if not an international, of human bodies and minds has already been accomplished by the scientists and inventors. This accomplishment we must either undo or accept. To undo it means the dissolution not only of the trusts and mergers, but of their tangible property as well. The two are inseparable. It means, as well, a vast reduction in Mother Earth's supporting power and the dissolution of soul from body for nine-tenths of the population. The combined genius of Napoleon, Roosevelt, Bismarck, and Gladstone could not accomplish it! No progress toward it whatever is being made. But never mind that!

What we want is free competition. "The law declares it. The court awards it." Forty State constitutions are based upon its sacredness. The Federal Constitution favors it. The Interstate Commerce Commission prescribes it. Public opinion—does public opinion really indorse it? What public opinion is rapidly coming to see, with greater thoroughness than the politicians realize, is that the railroads of this country are by nature a single system. To attempt to define, as the commission must do when it would administer its own prescription, what lines are by nature "competing" and what "connecting" is hopeless. To attempt to define, in any terms, what particular degree of consolidation has been, or is to be, wise, is impossible. The greater the consolidation, the better.

There are few men now living, outside the fields of medicine, ministry, or science, who are doing so much for the America of the near future as are Messrs. Harriman, Hill, Rogers, Morse, and men of their mould. Within the few years necessary for them to complete their consolidative enterprises they will have given us our first national collectivist organizations of the industries which James Watt, Professor Morse, and Graham Bell decreed must be units. They alone, the avowed apostles of individualism, are accomplishing practical collectivism. It is the socialists alone, the only avowed apostles of collectivism, who are making no visible progress toward it, in America at least. The sort of collectivism which these financiers are giving us may be a very crude and imperfect one. First attempts usually are. They may have charged extortionately for its accomplishment. They may have broken some law, shed some blood, done some injustice, as they hewed their pioneer's path. If so, statute law will cover it. But what they have also done is what had to be done before a hundred millions of people could possibly live upon this continent at all. They have done what the eighty millions, with all their complaint, have neglected and even refused to get together and do themselves—consolidate. It is now the plainest of common sense, of justice, and of self-interest for the eighty millions to cease trying to raze the edifice for which Roger Bacon turned the first sod, James Watt supplied the foundation-stone, and E. H. Harriman, perhaps not much more selfishly than Watt, happens to be laying the topmost course of bricks yet visible. The edifice is unfinished. It is bedaubed with mortar and disfigured with scaffolding. But not a stone needs to come down.

Sidney A. Reeve

Amateur Christmas Photos Wanted.

THOUGH Christmas is a long distance ahead, LESLIE'S WEEKLY is making preparations to insure the excellence of its next Christmas number. Photographers are particularly desired to submit as early as possible such work as is suitable for the Christmas competition, or for other illustrative purposes of the holiday number. For the best picture submitted on a Christmas subject a prize of \$10 will be awarded.

A Delicious Drink.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A TEASPOONFUL added to a glass of water and sugar to suit invigorates and refreshes.

It Makes the Baby Strong.

GOOD milk contains in the most easily digested form all the elements necessary to the building of bone, flesh, and muscle. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has raised three generations of strong and healthy babies. Has no equal as a baby food.



ROHE (THIRD BASE, CHICAGO AMERICANS) BATS A LONG FLY TO LEFT-FIELD.



TURNER (SHORT-STOP, CLEVELAND AMERICANS) TURNING THIRD IN A DASH TO HOME-PLATE. CAPTAIN LAJOIE COACHING.



FIELDER JONES (CAPTAIN, CHICAGO AMERICANS) SENDS A FAST ONE DOWN THIRD-BASE LINE.

POPULAR HEROES OF THE DIAMOND AT THRILLING POINTS IN THE GAME.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

The Man in the Auto

THE probability is that the Ormond meet for 1908 will be a greater event than ever, the postponement of the Vanderbilt race and the fact that the manufacturers had racing-cars finished for that event, working to that end. There is a possibility, also, that loops will be constructed on the beach, so as to permit a long-distance race to take the place of the postponed Vanderbilt contest. If this is done it will be a strong inducement to European makers to send their fastest cars. It is also suggested in connection with the meet that the programme may be arranged so as to bring the long-distance races first, with time limits, inside which cars must run to be eligible for the shorter-distance races. This would have the effect of eliminating freak cars, the admission of which has been so detrimental to Ormond racing in the past, or, at least, it would compel them to run in a separate class. Mr. H. A. Lozier, of the Automobile Club of America, suggests a twenty-four-hour invitation race, in which the contest shall be limited to eight or ten of the best cars produced. This plan, he believes, would lessen the danger of accidents, and would at the same time enable competing drivers to get all the speed and distance possible out of their machines without being hindered by slower cars. This seems a practical suggestion.

THE IMPORTANCE of our foreign trade in automobiles is shown in the following figures, issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor: Automobiles valued at more than \$10,000,000 passed through the ports of the United States in the fiscal year just ended. Five and a half million dollars' worth of these were exports and \$4,500,000 imports. In addition to the \$5,500,000 worth of automobiles that went to foreign countries, about \$100,000 went to Porto Rico, \$160,000 to Hawaii, and about \$5,000 to the Philippines.

MOTORING in England is reported as fast coming to be a nuisance, on account of the speed mania prevailing there. A monster petition is being circulated throughout the country, calling upon Parliament to adopt severe preventive and punitive laws against reckless driving. The number of deaths among pedestrians is rapidly

growing, and traffic on country roads is steadily diminishing as a result of the furious driving of motorists. It is probable that Parliament will enact laws adequate to the situation.

THE great race from Peking to Paris was won by Prince Scipione Borghese, the Italian contestant, who covered the distance in sixty-one days. It was the first time that the journey was ever undertaken in an automobile, and only five cars entered the contest. The Princess Borghese accompanied the prince throughout the whole trip.

THE road to the Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, in California, is seven and a half miles long, and there are said to be three hundred and sixty-five turns in it. A San Francisco motorist recently drove a touring-car from the foot of the mountain to the observatory in twenty-seven minutes.

THE fact that England outranks America in the use of the commercial motor is attributed by Arthur Warren to the superior paving of English cities. In road-making and street-paving, he says, European countries are far in advance of America.

MORE than one hundred armored war automobiles are used in the German army. They are driven

by a corps of chauffeurs chosen from the most intelligent men in the army. The machines are kept together, and frequently manoeuvred like a squadron of cavalry.

An Ancient Tayle.

YE RICH YOUNG MONK.

ONCE upon a tyme in ye forest of Man-Hatan lived a young monk who was possessed of Much Wealth.

Yea, his father hadde been a garbage contractor in hys youth & had waxed exceeding opulent. Alsoe he hadde died earlie & ye young Monk was an onlie son.

Then when ye young Monk lifted uppe hys eyes & saw ye manie millions, he sedde within hymselfe:

"Lo, itte is up to me to spend itte! Ye jobbe will be long & arduous, butte Little Willie is noe shirk!" Wherefore he gat up & atte it.

& at ye end of two yeaes he hadde acquired a stomach & a red nose. Alsoe hys life read like a police court record & hys name littered up alle ye Sunday papers so that alle ye common Monks sighed & sedde: "What a Gay Blayde Willie Monk is, to be sure!" & they thought that of a verity hys life was one long dream of happiness. But it was not.

For ye blackmailers gat in their deadlie work. & it came to pass that once upon a tyme he sat in at a theater partie & drank manie buckets of bubble water, & when he awoke next morning, lo, he was wedded.

& she was ye aged ladie who donned ye flaxen wigge & played soubrette parts for, lo, these fortie yeaes.

Then was ye young Monk broken in spirit. "Alas!" he moaned, "I have been stang!"

& alle ye rest of hys life he divided hys tyme between dodging hys creditors & paying alimonie.

Now, deare children, ye sadde historie of Willie Monk leadeth me to emit these

WISDOM TABLETS:

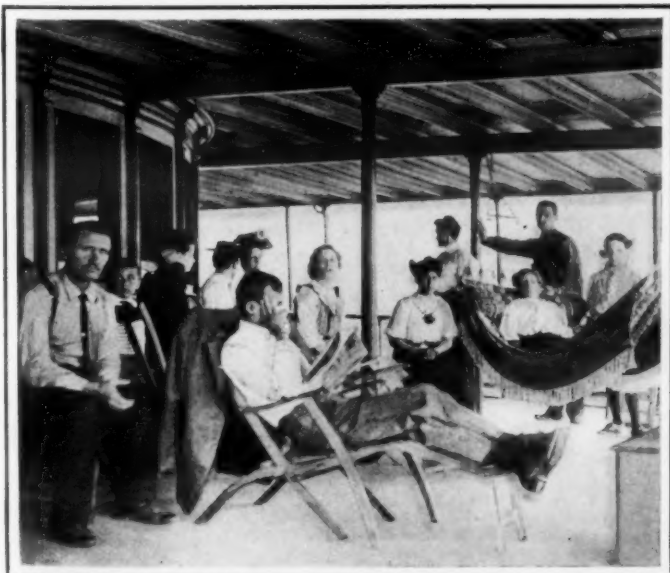
First Wizzle: If thou art raised in ye garbage business—stay there. Do this & thou wilt be happy, though rich.

Second Poke: Deem notte thyself crafty above all ye world. Some tyme or another a craftier than thou will surelie come along & grab thee.

Third Snort: Riches & Rottenness travel hand-in-hand. L. O. REESE.



THE "SOUTHFIELD," FORMERLY OF THE STATEN ISLAND LINE, MOORED IN THE NORTH RIVER AT SIXTEENTH STREET-AND USED AS A DAY CAMP FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

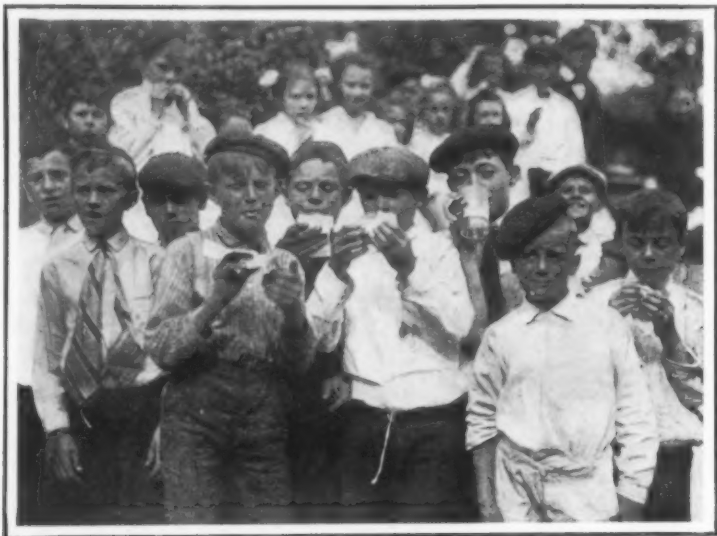


CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS ENJOYING THE COOL RIVER AIR ON THE UPPER DECK OF THE "SOUTHFIELD."

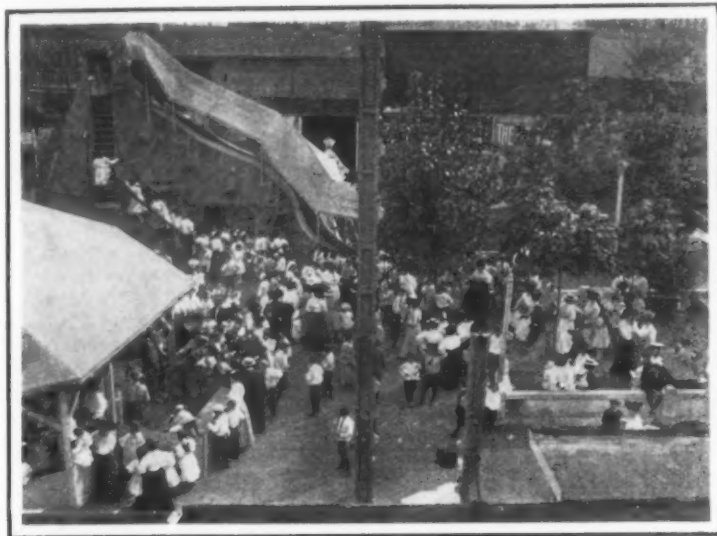


TRAINED NURSES OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY AND SOME OF THE PATIENTS ON THE LOWER DECK.

NOVEL AND BENEFICENT USE OF A SUPERANNATED FERRY-BOAT.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.



ENTHUSIASTIC SMALL BOYS IN A CONTEST TO DETERMINE THE ICE-CREAM-SANDWICH-EATING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE DISTRICT.



SOME OF THE THOUSANDS WHO MADE MERRY AND ACCLAIMED THE GIVER OF THE FEAST IN THE CLASSIC SHADES OF A HARLEM SUMMER-GARDEN.

CURIOUS PHASE OF NEW YORK POLITICAL LIFE.

FREE MILK, PIES, SANDWICHES AND ICE-CREAM FOR THOUSANDS OF CONGRESSMAN W. S. BENNETT'S CONSTITUENTS.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

Open Shops in the Majority.

INCREDIBLE though the statement may appear to many, there is excellent authority for the assertion that within the last twelvemonth the growth of the "open shop" has far exceeded that of the union shop. C. W. Post, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, in his address at the recent annual convention of that body, differentiated the two thus: "The term 'open shop' is used to define an industrial institution open to the employment of workmen without regard to a membership in any church, secret society, or labor union. The 'closed shop' is a place of employment closed to all free workmen who do not choose to place themselves under the control of the labor trust." Mr. Post named more than a score of great manufacturing concerns now conducting open shop in our industrial centres, including the Carnegie Steel Company, National Tube Company, William Cramp & Sons' Ship-building Company, Pressed Steel Car Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Union Switch and Signal Company, American Locomotive Company, Baldwin Locomotive Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Shops, Baltimore and Ohio Railway Shops, National Cash Register Company, American Can Company, International Harvester Company, Deering Harvester Company, American Steel Foundry Company, the Crane Company, Illinois Steel Company, the Pullman Company, Allis-Chalmers Company, American Radiator Company, United States Cast Iron, Pipe, and Foundry Company, American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, Midvale Steel Company.

Within the last year open-shop steel erection has been established in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago. To-day the Pennsylvania Steel Company is building the great Blackwell's Island bridge, a \$4,000,-

000 contract, entirely open shop. Remarkable progress has been made in all sections of the country in regard to establishing the open shop in the various building trades in New York, New England, the Western States, and in the South. Even Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the heart of the mining region, has won the open shop in the building trades, and, in proportion to size, has led all the cities in the country in building construction.

The same is predicted of the present situation in Washington, and it may also be noted that at the capital city the effort to unionize the government printing office on the part of the Typographical Union has been defeated by Public Printer Stillings, who is undismayed by threats of loss of office. Most remarkable, too, is the report of the Shoe Manufacturers' Protective Association, at Lynn, Mass., representing one hundred and twenty-three prominent New England shoe manufacturers, of whom only three now employ the union label. At San Francisco, where the labor unions gained the upper hand after last year's catastrophe, building operations were long practically at a standstill, and industrial prosperity of all kinds was paralyzed so that the city's labor conditions became a byword throughout the United States—in sharp contrast to other cities where the open shop is gaining the ascendancy.

The Use of Money in Politics.

AN HONEST deed deserves to be commended. It was honest and straightforward in Mr. George W. Perkins to send his check to the New York Life Insurance Company for over \$54,000 to square up a matter which did not give him a cent's worth of advantage. He had been asked by the late President

McCall to contribute, on behalf of the company, \$48,500 to the Republican campaign fund in 1904. Mr. McCall thought he was justified in doing this, because he felt that the election of Bryan would do untold injury to his company's policy-holders. He asked Mr. Perkins to make the contribution, and promised that the company would reimburse him. The company did so. Fault was found with this action and Mr. Perkins returned the money with interest. Naturally, all the Democratic muck-rakers on the Bryan side have criticised Mr. Perkins and the life-insurance company with which he was connected; but we are surprised to find a few Republican newspapers vying with the Democratic muck-rakers in this denunciation. They are doing effective work for the enemy on the eve of a presidential campaign. We need not enter into the question of casuistry involved in Mr. Perkins's transaction. It is sufficient to say that he derived no personal benefit from it, and in the end sustained severe loss. Money makes political campaigns go, and is used on both sides for necessary purposes. We believe in shutting out all corrupt election practices, but we do not believe it wise to stop every source of supply, and to make men of wealth, interested in the welfare of the country, so sensitive about political contributions and what muck-rakers may say, that they will withdraw their aid and support. There are many reasons why the Democratic press should try to cut off campaign contributions to the Republican party from those who do not believe in the Democratic doctrine of negation, but do believe in the Republican doctrine of affirmation and performance. An eminent Democratic leader in New York State once remarked that the Democracy of New York "was cursed by an imbecile press." We trust it may be a long time before this expression can be used regarding the Republican party, but the time may not be distant, after all.



RAILROADING AND RELIGION.

SOME OF THE 2,500 MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—THERE ARE TWENTY-FOUR OF THESE ASSOCIATIONS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES EAST OF PITTSBURGH.—William H. Rau.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) UP-TO-DATE CHINESE BAND, OF ALMOST UNLIMITED NOISE-PRODUCING CAPACITY, READY FOR BUSINESS.—*John J. McCullough, Pennsylvania.*

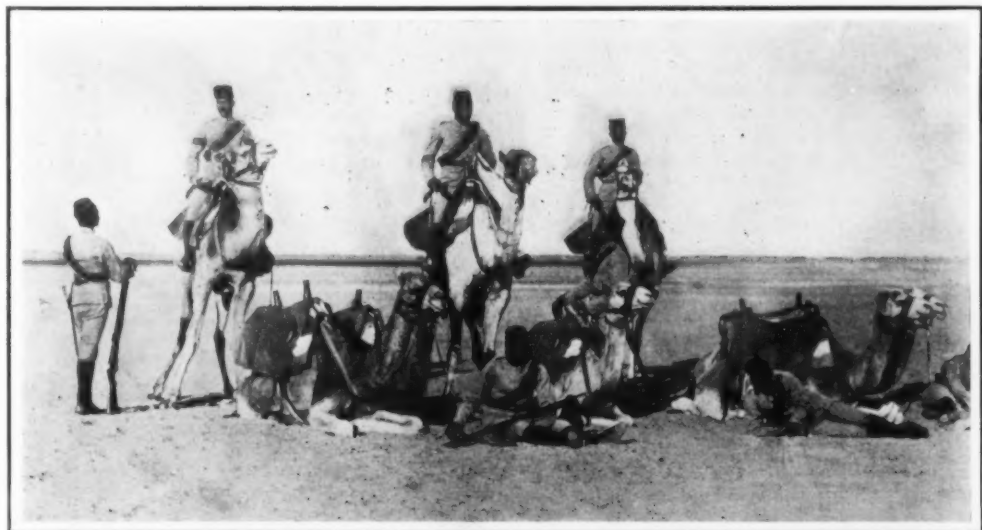


NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT WATER-TOWER POURING TWO POWERFUL STREAMS INTO A BURNING BUILDING.—*William Burch, New Jersey.*

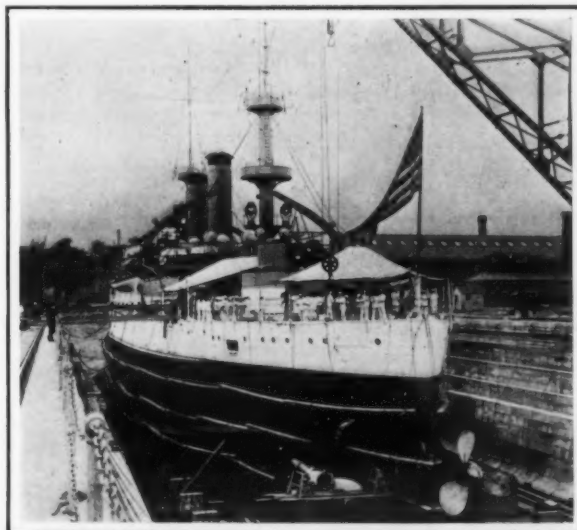


(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON GRIDIRON CLUB ILLUSTRATE THE CONTRAST BETWEEN ANCIENT AND MODERN TRANSPORTATION AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.
Arthur W. Dunn, District of Columbia.

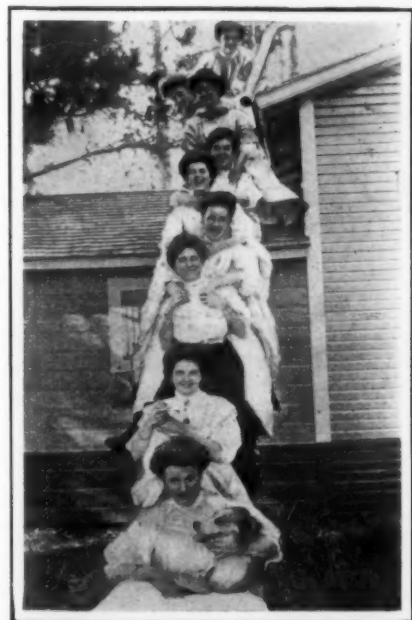
Chairman Dunn, with his wife, is seen on the camel at the right; President Tucker, of the exposition, is the last man on the camel at the extreme left.



SOLDIERS OF THE CAMEL CORPS OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY HALTING FOR A REST IN THE DESERT.
D. E. Kelekian, Egypt.



UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "KENTUCKY" IN CHARLESTOWN (MASS.) DRY-DOCK.—*H. Greenwood, Massachusetts.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) "LINKED SWEETNESS," MENOMINEE (MICH.) BRAND.—*A. E. Guensburg, Michigan.*



SERVIA'S GREATEST HOLIDAY, "KING'S DAY" IN BELGRADE—THE ROYAL CARRIAGE, WITH GORGEOUSLY UNIFORMED POSTILIONS, IN THE PROCESSION.
Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Servia.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, PENNSYLVANIA THE SECOND, AND MICHIGAN THE THIRD.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

THE TASK BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

BY HOWARD ELLIOTT, PRESIDENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE people should tolerate no injustice where it has been proved to exist. They should insist upon just and equal treatment. They should not cherish unreasoning hostility against a partner in the firm; for by no possible action can the partnership between the people and the railroads be dissolved. The roads may be harassed in the performance of their great task by unjust and unreasoning attacks; they may be hampered or even forced to discontinue their work of improvement; they may very easily, and this is most important of all, through the weakening of faith in all railroad investments, because the business is always



HOWARD ELLIOTT,
President of the Northern Pacific
Railroad.—Haynes.

under fierce fire, find credit so impaired among investors that the huge sums to be spent for the people's interests cannot be obtained. The American people are surely too fair, too sane, have too much appreciation of their own highest interests for that. For they, after all, would be the chief sufferers. Though it deals in big figures and with partially unfamiliar terms, the whole situation is essentially simple. The cause of a malady creeping over business is discovered, the remedy is at hand. It can be applied successfully only by a close co-operation; by a mutual tolerance, understanding, good faith, and instinct of helpfulness that shall put an end to the hostile attitude and forbid the endless iteration of malcontents whose work, at best, can only be destructive. The big task before the American people can be performed only by the laying aside of old differences, the celebration of a new compact of amity, the hearty pull together of the two partners and allies, the people themselves and the railroads. In what spirit and with what action shall this emergency be met?

BUSINESS MEN AS HONEST TO-DAY AS EVER.

BY LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CHANLER, OF NEW YORK STATE.

Our business men are as honest to-day as they were yesterday, last year, or ten years ago. It is almost as bad to lose the power of perspective as it is to be actually or willfully blind. Let us keep our sense of perspective now that our eyes are open. Wealth, commercial possessions, great corporations that are built up story by story with the trusting investments of individuals, are not to be ruthlessly destroyed because they wield too great power and have been dishonestly administered. Let us clean house now that our eyes are open. But do not let us destroy the foundations for the purpose of killing every rat that may be hiding there. This



LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER,
Lieutenant-Governor of New York
State.

is essentially a commercial country. We develop with extraordinary rapidity by leaps and bounds. As we are now beginning to realize that our sudden development became by its very immaturity the prey of unscrupulous adventurers, let us also bear in mind that our development is natural and real and must not be rudely checked because it has been taken advantage of by those who used it for their selfish and dishonest aims alone. Public confidence in our great commercial ventures should be restored rather than destroyed. Calmly, quietly, but firmly, let us insist not only upon a rigid enforcement of the law, but let us also insist upon a just and not hysterical enforcement of it.

PARTY GOVERNMENT A HUMBUG.

BY HENRY WATTERSON, EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE "COURIER-JOURNAL."

I do not say that party government is a failure, but I do say that party government, claiming to be the representative of public opinion, is a humbug. It is a mischievous humbug. Already it has cost us a gigantic war, which public opinion might have averted and would have averted if it could have overleaped party lines and sectional lines; for in 1861 an overwhelming majority of the people North and South were opposed to the war. They did not believe war possible until it was upon them. We pride ourselves upon living under a government of public opinion.

Would it not be truer to say that we live under a government of party organism? Is it not also true that this party organism takes small account of public opinion where it feels itself strong enough to defy it? The corruption of parties—the revelations of this corruption which have reached the common knowledge the last few years—have confounded the Democrats and brought the Republicans to their knees. The politicians of both parties are appealing as never before to the people.

SO-CALLED CONSUMPTION CURES MURDEROUS.

BY EUGENE H. PORTER, STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF NEW YORK.

What the effect will be of the national pure-food law which Congress passed in response to the public demand will depend largely upon the sagacity with which it is enforced. Large powers have been delegated to practically one man in the matter of fixing standards and making regulations. Much power for good or evil has been placed in the hands of this commission. Reasonable and sensible regulations, enforced discreetly and with due regard to the spirit if not the letter of the law, can produce results which the public had in mind when urging the necessity of legislation. For the purpose of criminal identification you can



EUGENE H. PORTER,
New York State Health Commissioner.

divide patent-medicine men into two classes. The first class murder first and swindle afterward, the second class swindle first and murder afterward. In many lines of his multifarious rascality the quack may save his conscience—if, indeed, he retains any vestige of that drawback to business—by hoping that, though he is of no help, at worst he is of no harm, except to his victim's pocket. This meagre solace he cannot claim in tuberculosis. Here quackery takes what is perhaps its most murderous profit. The consumptive who does not go forward goes backward. The cures containing opium, morphine, chloroform, alcohol, and other similar drugs are absolutely murderous. The sufferer is simply drugged, while all the time the disease tightens its grip on him, and the golden moments that might bring health are lost. Only those of the medical profession realize how quickly incipient tuberculosis becomes galloping consumption under the influence of these drugs.

The Excursion Boat.

WE split the running seas apart;
We storm into the roaring gale;
Storm-music shakes the mighty heart;
Our fingers tremble on the rail.
The long ship pulses to her rods,
Her pennants fly, she takes the seas
As if she bore a thousand gods
To new Hesperides!

THE great new skies come up and go;
The lurching sun far-flaming rolls
We race the Atlantic's foaming flow,
And oh, we are a thousand souls—
A thousand souls with godlike worth—
We own these seas, we own these skies;
Our heritage is all the earth;
We seize it with our eyes!

OH, sad Italian at the 'cello;
Oh, dreaming boy with violin;
Sea-wind and ship-throb purge and mellow
The fingering false, the scrawny din.
Your music leads us on the seas,
A wandering voice, a flying fire,
A spirit pouring through the breeze
All that our hearts desire!

LO! when we slipped with whistle-shriek
Easily from the barren dock,
And down the river steamed to seek
Ocean's salt surge and roaring shock,
And upward in a golden haze
The city took her massive flight,
Her windows silver'd with sun-rays,
Her towers, peaks of light,

HOW pitiable the human faces,
The worrying lines, the haunted eyes,
Earth's street-yoked, labor-blasted races,
The steel machine's blood sacrifice;
The mother, care-worn with her child,
The father, hunted by to-morrow;
Oh, boat-load, groaning with your wild
Women and men of sorrow!

BUT, lo! the breeze poured, seas quick-settled,
Skies opened; all the health of earth
Like arms seized up these souls, and breathed
Through them the flame of second birth.
And now on board a fire rolls;
The boat is as a blast from God,
Shrilling man's resurrection. Souls
Burst from the broken clod!

JAMES OPPENHEIM.

RAILWAY REGULATION MUST BE JUST.

BY PRESIDENT ROBERTS, OF THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The new Federal railway legislation and the public-services act of New York State undoubtedly embody a sound public policy. The public control of monopolies whose services are necessary to the community is inevitable. That argument is over, but the problem itself is yet to be dealt with. Nothing is disposed of by merely turning it over to the government to be managed. This question is much larger than the simple regulation of profits upon capital already invested in public-service corporations; how much larger is indicated by the fact that more than a billion dollars in new securities have been offered to the public by this class of American corporations since January 1st of the present year. There must be a broad and popular market, such as only general confidence can give, to absorb this never-ending stream of new securities. The amount drawn from such properties in dividends from year to year is small compared with the amount of new capital required to keep their facilities up to the expanding needs of the country. It is obvious that unless this proposed regulation proves in practice to be reasonably acceptable to the investing public, capital will turn into other channels, with resulting injury to the public enormously more serious than any probable loss to security holders. It may be agreed that the public has no intention of being unjust to railroad property; that is not the point in issue. The public cannot be expected to act with wisdom unless it has full and correct information; the best board of directors would go wrong otherwise. Unfortunately, the public's sources of information, particularly about any subject of political action, are uncertain. The higher organization of society waits upon the development in the press of a higher sense of social responsibility. Society cannot undertake and successfully perform the more complex duties that are proposed for it unless this organ of social consciousness performs its work soberly and faithfully.

HIGHER PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS NEEDED.

BY D. P. BALDWIN, EX-JUDGE OF THE INDIANA CIRCUIT FEDERAL COURT.

The law has become commercialized. It is woefully deteriorated in many respects. Commercialism has perverted many of the legal ideas and purposes of the old school. Instead of looking upon the law as a profession, incidentally furnishing a livelihood for the lawyer, our young men to-day are going into law because they think they can make more money there than elsewhere. This is a perversion of the whole legal principle. If there is any class I detest it is the "ambulance chaser." It is the motto of every decent member of the legal profession that the client must hunt the lawyer, not the lawyer the client. But while there has been a decline in some features of the law, it is no worse than other professions. You will find the same baneful effects of commercialism in the church. Larger congregations and more beautiful buildings don't take the place of real religion. What we need is an ethical revival. We need higher standards in all our professional and personal activities.

What It Is.

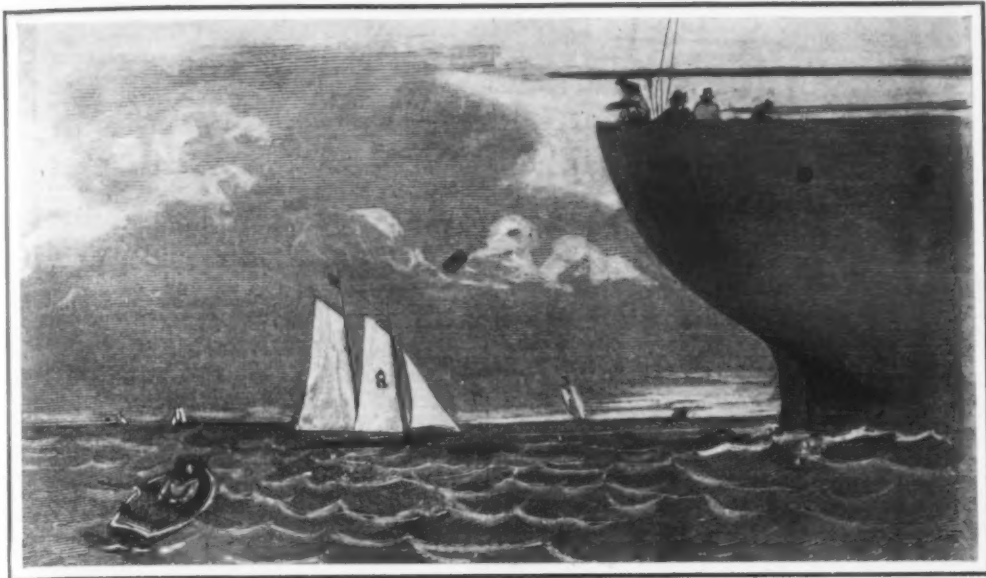
COMPOSITION OF THE FAMOUS FOOD.

A WIDESPREAD interest has been created among good lovers as to the composition of Grape-Nuts, the food that has become popular and famous the world over.

It has long been known to physicians, chemists, and food experts that the starchy portion of entire wheat and barley flours is transformed into a true and very choice sugar, by the act of intestinal digestion in the human body. This sugar is identical with, and is known as, grape-sugar, and it is in condition for immediate transformation into blood and the necessary structure from which the delicate nerve centres are built up.

A food expert followed a line of experiments until he produced the food called Grape-Nuts, of which grape-sugar forms the principal part, and it is produced by following Nature's processes in a mechanical way. That is, heat, moisture, and time are the methods employed and directed by scientific facts gained in research.

Grape-Nuts food is probably entitled to the claim of being the most perfectly adapted food for human needs in existence. Certain it is that the user's delight in the flavor and the perfect action of intestinal digestion during the use of Grape-Nuts is satisfying, and the added strength of body confirms the fact. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



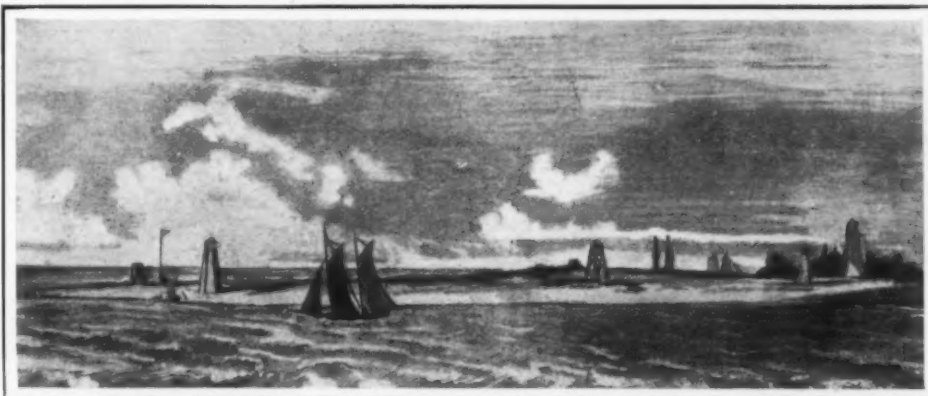
PURSER THROWING THE NEWS-BOX FROM THE DECK OF THE STEAMER AT SEA.



RELEASING THE PIGEON WITH THE NEWS SHEET.



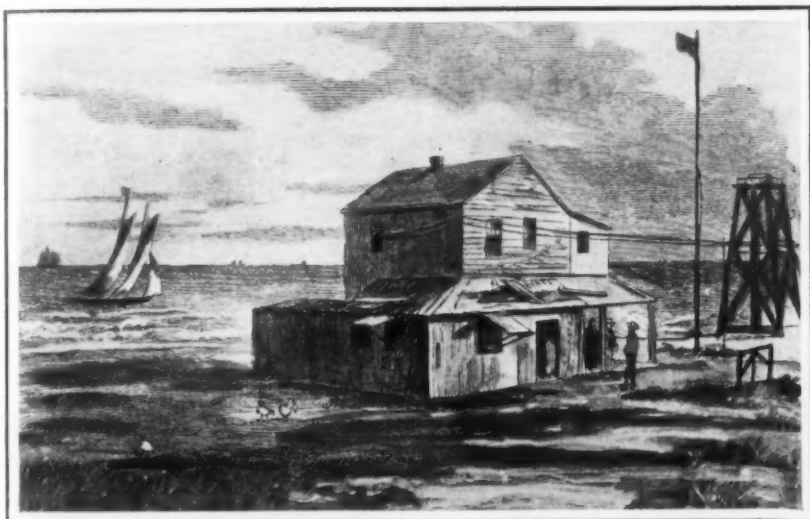
THE OPERATOR.



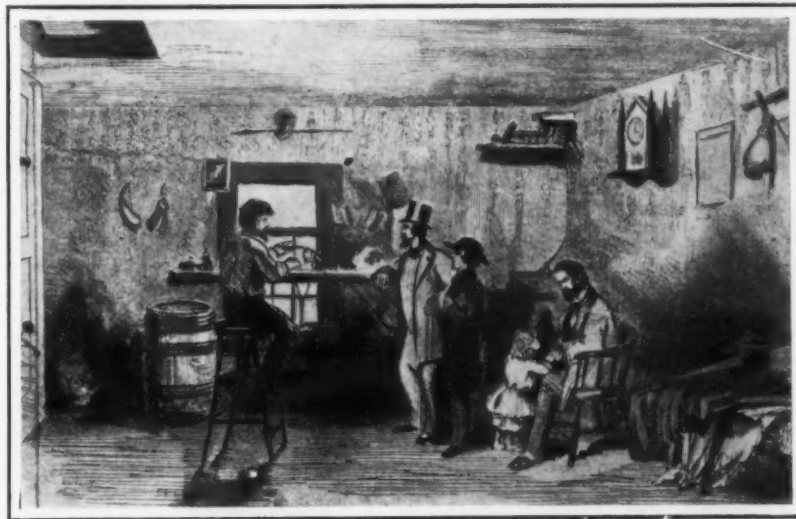
SANDY HOOK FIFTY YEARS AGO—LIGHTHOUSES AND TELEGRAPH STATION.



THE PIGEON-HOUSE.



THE ORIGINAL TELEGRAPH STATION.



OPERATOR'S ROOM AT THE STATION.

ORIGINAL METHOD OF RECEIVING FOREIGN NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BROUGHT FROM SHIPS AT SEA BY CARRIER-PIGEONS TO SANDY HOOK, WHENCE IT WAS TRANSMITTED TO NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.
 Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, August 29th, 1857, and copyrighted.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

PROGRESS in all lines of human activity is perhaps nowhere more marked than in methods of gathering and distributing news in connection with the public press. Our pictures show the crude method in use fifty years ago of receiving foreign news—a method which, after repeated failures to establish the ocean cable, was generally believed to be as nearly complete as it would ever be possible to make it. The receiving station was at Sandy Hook. Here was established an ordinary telegraph station connected with New York, and possessing the important accessory of a pigeon-house. When a ship was expected a man from the station put off to sea in a boat, taking with him four or five pigeons. On sighting the steamer the man would run his boat alongside the ship and receive from the purser, who threw it overboard, a little tin box about nine inches long by three wide. Inside the box were four thin sheets of paper containing the latest telegraph news from London, placed there by the Associated Press representative at Liverpool, who gave the box into the care of the purser. The box, being heavier at one end than at the other, floated on the water until picked up by the man in the boat, who opened it and tied the slips of paper, one after another, to the feet of the pigeons. The pigeons then made for the Hook. On their arrival the operator secured the slips of paper, and immediately telegraphed their contents to New York City. It not unfrequently happened that the news thus obtained was selling on the streets of the city before the ship which brought it over was docked. The pigeon express, however, was useless in stormy or foggy weather.

A Miracle Scientifically Explained.

AN INTERESTING recent event was the visible and convincing demonstration by Signor Giacci, at Rome, of the fact that blood which has been preserved by a chemical combination known to the ancients will liquefy at a certain temperature. He has thus given a scientific explanation of the yearly "miracle" of the liquefying of the blood of St. Januarius, which is kept in a phial in the church of St. Januarius, at Naples. It is stated that his demonstration created great excitement among the Italians who witnessed it. That is not strange, for thousands throng to see the annual "miracle." In these days when the every-day achievements of science are of so wonderful a nature that earlier ages, could they have witnessed them, would have accounted them supernatural, the spiritual and evidential value of the miraculous is greatly discounted. To the ignorant savage an eclipse of the sun seems a violation of the order of nature. The forces that are now man's most helpful servants were for thousands of years regarded with awe and terror, though the vast extent of their power and influence was not even imagined, much less realized.

Prodigies accounted miraculous are of no great value to-day. If they have not yet been explained, they may be explained to-morrow. Yet there is no danger that faith is to become a relic of the past. The old line of cleavage between the natural and the supernatural is vanishing. That is all. Nature herself is alive with God. The Psalms of David are still the most popular poetry of the world. Suppose all of Christ's miracles could be scientifically explained. The infinite uniqueness of His personality and His character

would yet remain. The attraction of His cradle and His cross was never so manifest as in this age of scientific knowledge, material progress, and social unrest and aspiration. The age of electricity is the golden age of Christian missions. Chemistry cannot explain the secrets of such careers as those of St. Paul, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Francis Xavier, Martin Luther, John Wesley, and General Booth.

The most notable event of the last year of American history was the great moral upheaval that exiled some prominent men, condemned others to prison, and made the leading figure in the exposure of the criminal methods of what claimed to be the greatest of philanthropies the unfettered Governor of the Empire State. The awaking of the public conscience is a spiritual phenomenon that science cannot achieve or explain. Nothing is so mysterious, so winning, so irresistible as enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is the human will blazing with celestial fire.

Facial Beauty Preserved

BY CUTICURA SOAP, ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT, THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

Because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, Cuticura Soap is believed to be not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap ever compounded, but it is also the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For facial eruptions, skin irritations, scalp affections, falling hair, baby rashes and chafings, red, rough hands, and sanative antiseptic cleansing, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.



LITTLE GIRLS FIND CONTINUAL DELIGHT IN THE EXCITEMENT OF WALKING A NARROW BEAM.
B. G. Phillips.



BOYS OF THE TENEMENTS "DOING STUNTS" ON THE PARALLEL BARS.—B. G. Phillips.



THE FASCINATING GAME OF TETHER-BALL.
B. G. Phillips.



THERE ARE FEW MORE ABSORBING FORMS OF AMUSEMENT THAN ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE PARK SAND-HEAP.—B. G. Phillips.



A POPULAR SWINGING EXERCISE THAT MAKES MUSCLE.—B. G. Phillips.



VARIED FORMS OF SPORT ENJOYED BY THE CHILDREN OF THE UPPER EAST SIDE IN EAST RIVER PARK.—H. D. Blauvelt.



ENVIED POSSESSORS OF THE "TEETERING" PRIVILEGE.—H. D. Blauvelt.



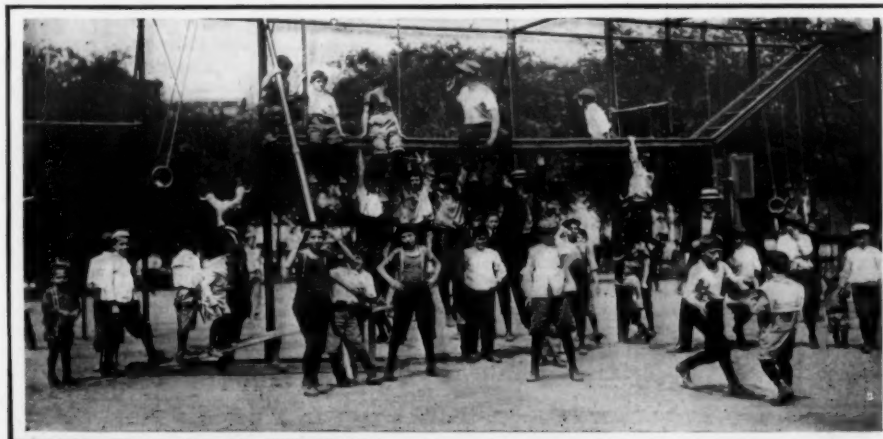
A SPIRITED GAME OF VOLLEY-BALL IN ONE OF THE SMALLER PARKS.
B. G. Phillips.



"LITTLE MOTHERS" AT THEIR SEWING UNDER THE TREES.—B. G. Phillips.

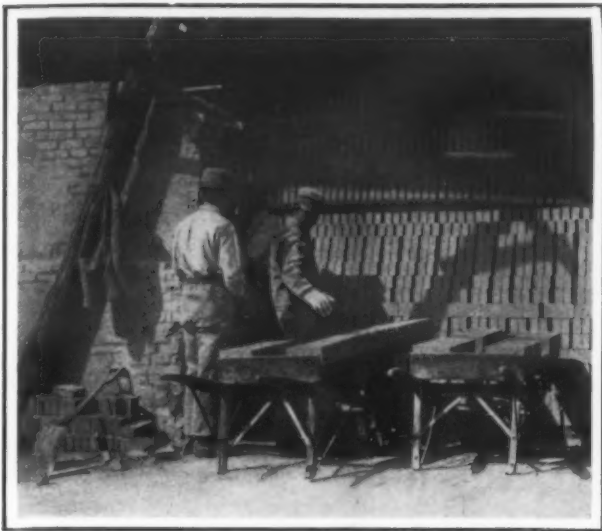


THE SMALLEST YOUNGSTERS ARE THE MOST CONSTANT PATRONS OF THE SWINGS.—B. G. Phillips.

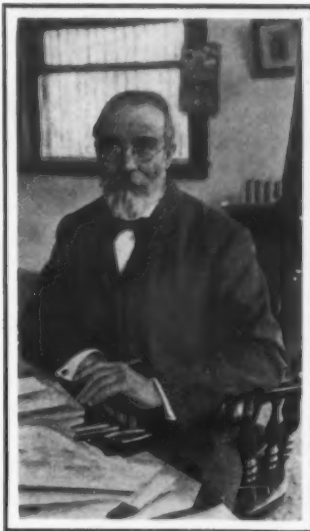


BOYS' HOUR IN AN OUTDOOR GYMNASIUM—FLYING RINGS, PARALLEL BARS AND INCLINED LADDERS.—B. G. Phillips.

KEEPING THE CHILDREN OF NEW YORK OFF THE STREETS.
HOW A GREAT CITY MAKES PROVISION FOR DEVELOPING THE BODIES AS WELL AS THE MINDS OF ITS FUTURE CITIZENS.



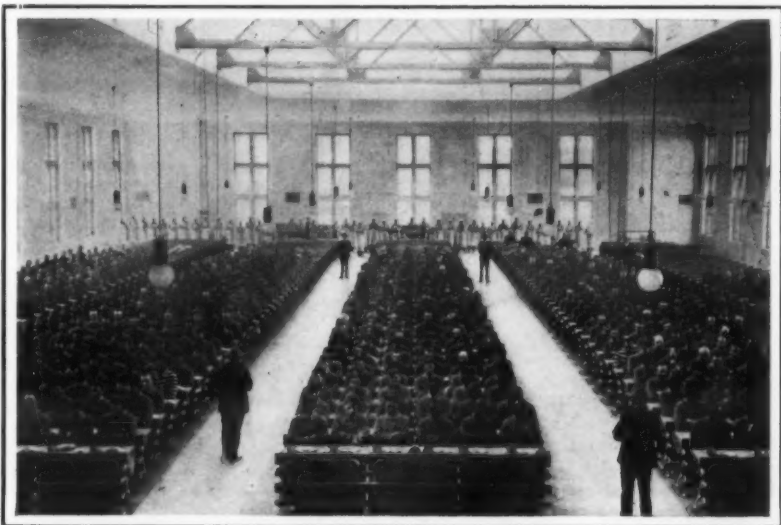
PRISONERS PILING BRICKS MADE IN THE INSTITUTION.



MAJOR R. W. MCLAUGHRY, THE WARDEN, A WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITY ON PRISON CONDITIONS.



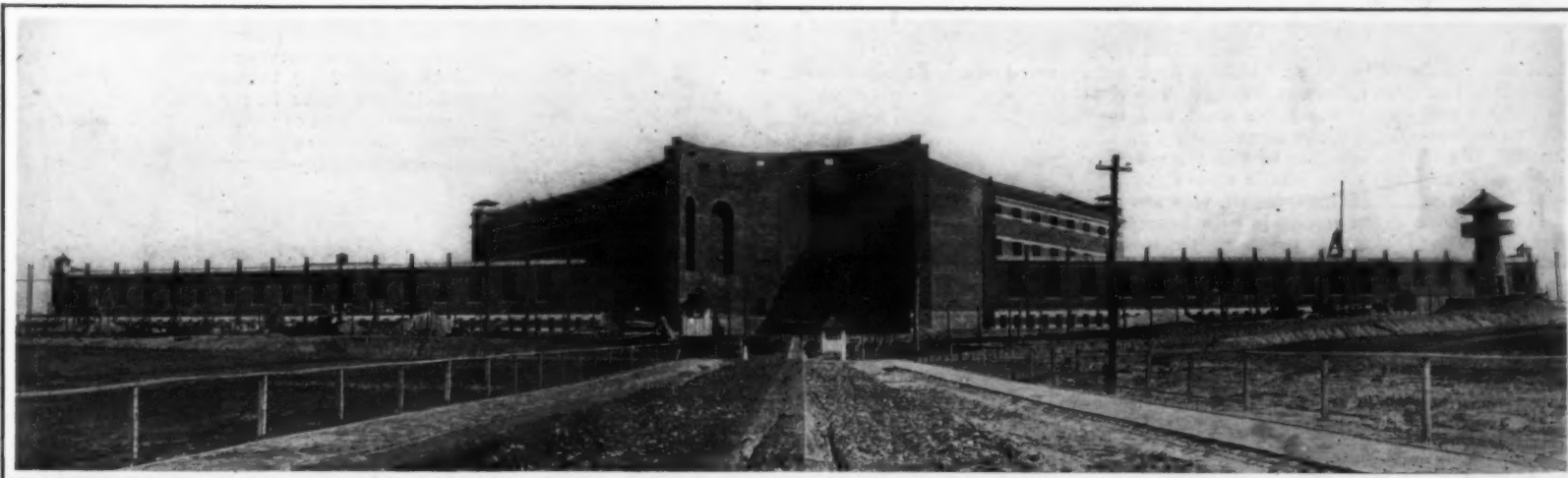
CONVICTS IN THE TAILOR-SHOP MAKING THEIR OWN UNIFORMS.



NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE CONVICTS AT DINNER IN THE HUGE MESS-HALL (184 X 100 FEET, WITH NO POSTS).



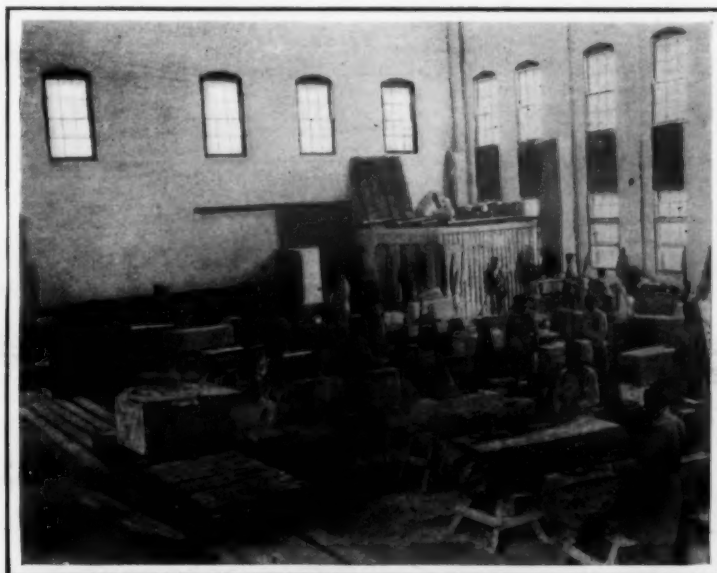
SLEEPING QUARTERS OF THE "TRUSTIES," WHO ENJOY SPECIAL PRIVILEGES ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOR.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PRISON, WHICH HAS A FRONTAGE OF EIGHT HUNDRED FEET—THE FORT-LIKE TOWER AT THE RIGHT ENABLES THE GUARDS TO FIRE GUNS IN ANY DIRECTION WITHOUT EXPOSING THEMSELVES.



GUARD-HOUSE OUTSIDE THE PRISON GATE.



INDIAN PRISONERS DRESSING STONE FOR THE NEW BUILDING.



CELLS ARRANGED IN TIERS AROUND A CENTRAL COURT.

WHERE UNCLE SAM'S CONVICTS ARE BUILDING THEIR OWN PRISON.
SCENES IN THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY AT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., THE LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See page 208.

The Mysterious Women of Egypt

By Harriet Quimby

NO ONE feature of Egypt attracts the attention of the average tourist more than do its women. Not because of their beauty, for so closely are they veiled that it is impossible for any one, unless it be a woman who makes especial effort in that direction, to know whether they are good to look at or not. The attention they attract so successfully is due to the eternal mystery which surrounds them. No member of the human family can truthfully deny the peculiar fascination which anything mysterious wields. Mystery, together with a veil which conceals every feature, compels one and all unconsciously to accredit an Egyptian lady with dazzling beauty and immeasurable charm. In the light of this universal disposition of mankind to consider the veiled daughters of the Nile fair to look upon, the few who have seen them, minus veil and mystery, commend them at once for keeping covered. Egyptian women are anything but beautiful, unless one judges entirely from the eyes up; but even the most prejudiced are forced to admit the charm of this one feature.

Egyptian eyes, masculine or feminine, are beautiful—beautiful in a varied way, including everything except great intelligence—and their charm is considerably heightened by the concealment of the other features. Wicked they all are, languid, derisive, cunning on occasions, sensual always, alluring, and shaded with long, silken, beautiful lashes. The fascinating señorita of Spain cannot compare with even the peasant woman of Egypt in this particular phase of beauty. The numberless emotions which flash in the face of the European woman are concentrated in the eyes of her Egyptian sister, which are further enhanced in both size and expression by the line of kohl on either lid, which resembles a very perfect stage make-up. And because the rest of her face is hidden, the Egyptian woman early learns to use to the best advantage that part which peeps over the veil. Kohl is a combination of lampblack produced by burning a kind of liban, an aromatic resin which is a species of frankincense. Burning the shells of almonds also produces a kohl which is commonly sold in the bazaars of Cairo. The blacking is applied with a small piece of wood like a blunt orange-stick, which, first dipped in rose-water and then in the kohl, is drawn lightly along the lids.

There are seemingly more types of women in Cairo, all of them natives of Egypt, than in any other city of like population in the world. Their variety is due largely to the difference in costume, which is regulated by religious beliefs. All the women of Mohammedan faith wear veils. Some wear queer little spoons of brass or gold, which are attached to the head-piece, and which hang down to cover the nose. This signifies that the wearers are married. Others wear veils without either head-piece or nose covering. The veils of the Turkish women are the handsomest, and they are also the most coquettish, for occasionally they are thin enough to show the outline of the features beneath. Nearly all of the aristocratic male Egyptians of Cairo are married to Turkish women, who are supposed to be superior to the natives in both beauty and intelligence. The majority of Turkish girls of wealthy families are educated as are their European sisters, and many of them are talented in music and painting. This enlightenment which allows the daughters to be educated applies only to those families which have had the advantages of English association. But this class is very rarely seen by the tourist, unless he gets just a flash of their veiled faces showing through the closed windows of a carriage in which they enjoy their daily outing on the fashionable Gazera drive of Cairo. It is the middle class which one will see on the streets and in the bazaars in the native quarter. Occasionally the aristocrat visits the jeweler, but when she does she is ushered into a private reception-room, and is so hedged in by ceremony and servants that the European customer in the same shop cranes his neck in vain to get a glimpse of her.

To see an Egyptian woman on a donkey is a most curious sight. In some mysterious fashion she draws up her feet in such a manner that she resembles a trussed chicken, and the wonder and amazement of all who see her is how she manages to stick on in this ridiculous position. She always rides astride and never at a gallop, but either at a jog-trot or a walk, and she

is always accompanied by some male relative or a servant. The Egyptian woman is inconsistent, in that while on the street she has little fear that her feet and a portion of her ankles will show just so long as her face is covered, but, once perched up on a donkey, it is extremely vulgar, according to her notion, to allow her feet to hang down as nature intended. The Egyptian woman's feet, although not especially beautiful, are evidently the cause of much trouble and of moral undoing, for even the little girls in all parts of Egypt imitate their elders in the wearing of long trailing robes which hang down and drag along in the back, although they may be abbreviated to almost any degree in front. This train, which sends up little cyclones of dust as the wearer glides along, is designed to cover her tracks, so that susceptible men who may pass along the same road may not see the footprints in the sand and become infatuated with the woman who made them. This notion of the Orient may sound a trifle foolish, but we cannot be too severe with the Egyptians in this belief when we recall the fact that only last summer some New York ministers recommended, and almost commanded, that women who attended service wear hats because the beauty of their hair distracted the attention of the masculine worshippers from the sermon.

Egyptian women driving form another curious sight for foreign eyes. There are no seats in the typical Egyptian conveyance. The women, sitting on the floor of the odd little two-wheeled wagon, range themselves on either side, with their backs to the street. Occasionally a party may be seen seated so that they face the front of the wagon, but the former method is quite generally preferred. No well-bred man in Egypt stares at a woman, but, on the contrary, he turns his eyes in the opposite direction. Respectable women of even the lower or middle class are never seen out after sundown unless they are compelled to go out by some pressing necessity. It is in the native bazaars during the early afternoon that the tourist has the best opportunity of studying types of Oriental femininity. The native shops are all open to the streets, and the floor, about two feet in height, is used by the customers as a bench. The merchant also sits upon the floor, and so arranged is his stock of goods that he can reach about and hand down almost the entire store to the floor without rising to an upright position. In the pursuit of new veils, or *burkas*, I saw two native women climb up on the floor of one of these shops, where they squatted down cross-legged and made themselves comfortable for a couple of hours' inspection of the merchant's stock of veils. After having made the round of all the bazaars in the same street, and also several others, we retraced our steps, and were somewhat surprised to find the women still deep in the inspection of *burkas*, while they chatted happily and sipped the Turkish coffee which the merchant had sent out to get for them.

Many of the bazaars of Cairo serve dainty little cups of delicious black coffee to customers, either native or European, who have given some evidence that they intend to purchase. Egyptian women that one sees on the streets are particularly fond of pretty shoes, and many of them wear French-heeled slippers of bright red, purple, or blue. Often their bare feet are thrust into these slippers, and their ankles are decorated with a variety of bracelets. This gayety of dress seems to be confined to the shoes, however, for it is seldom that one will see a woman wearing any color except brown. Their dresses are of black shiny silk or of black stuff like nun's veiling, which folds round them in clouds regardless of fit—a fashion which was just as popular five thousand years ago as it is now. Some of the Turkish street dresses look exactly like a bundle of goods with a string tied around. Many Egyptian women, regardless of class, stain their hands and feet with henna. Some dye only the finger tips, others the palms of the hands, and still others trace patterns like lace work, which, when applied to the hands and arms, resemble lace mitts. The preparation of henna in Cairo has all the importance of the preparation of cold cream in this country. The leaves of the henna are powdered and mixed into a paste with water. This paste is bound on the parts to be decorated and bandages are applied, the process of

beautifying requiring a day or more for its successful completion.

Another characteristic of the Egyptian women is their upright carriage and gait, owing to the heavy burdens which they or their ancestors have carried upon their heads. This, like all good things, is sometimes overdone, and as a consequence of too heavy burdens the spine seems to bend the wrong way, and the women are so extremely upright that they appear to bend backward, presenting a pouter-pigeon effect. But this is seen only occasionally. All Egyptian women smoke. The lower classes use the natural leaf, which is broken up and rolled into cigarettes. The richer ones smoke perfumed cigarettes or the *nargileh* or water pipe. In the better-class homes these pipes are ornamented with coral, amber, and often valuable jewels.

Harriet Quimby

A Great Planet within Reach.

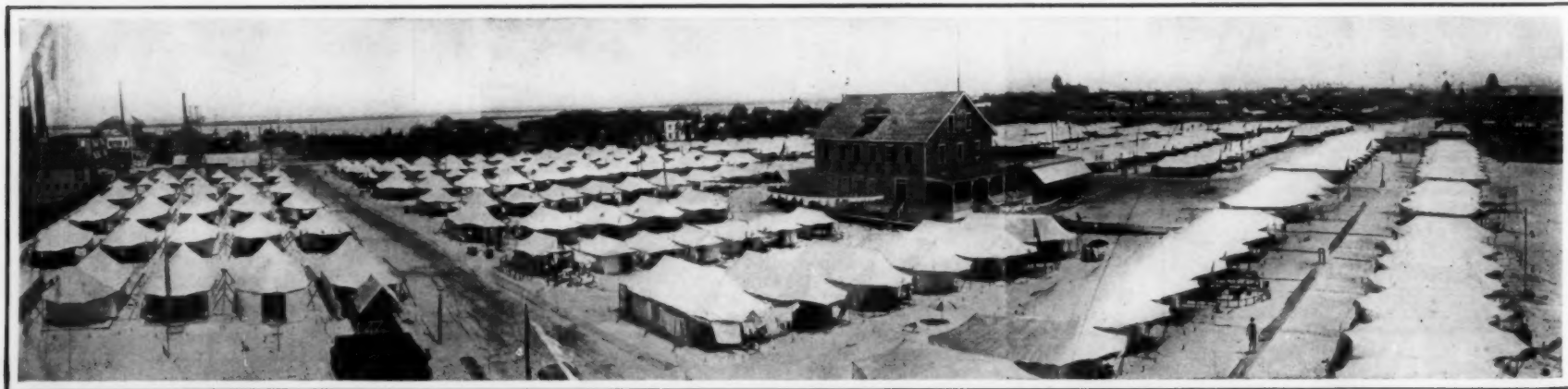
GREAT interest has been manifested in our brother planet, Mars, during the past few weeks, because of its comparative nearness to this earth. It shone resplendent toward the south, and its brilliance attracted every eye. On July 13th it reached its nearest point of proximity, when, instead of 60,000,000, it was only 35,000,000 miles distant. In consequence of its nearness telescopes at the great observatories all over the world have been turned upon it in the hope of obtaining some added information concerning the strange collection of markings on its face, commonly called "canals." These markings were first discovered by Schiaparelli, but owing to the fact that they are not at all times visible, many have doubted their existence.

Mr. Percival Lowell, who has an observatory in Arizona, where the atmosphere is especially clear, has made recent observations corroborating Schiaparelli. He goes further than the latter and says that the canals present an orderly system connecting the polar snow water with the arid region. The change of color and periodic disappearance noted in the so-called canals he believes to be due to vegetation, which grows blue with the summer crop, gradually turning to brown with the approach of autumn, and then dying away. The flow of the canals occurs twice a year, first from one pole and then from the other, with effects on vegetation much the same as those of the Nile. "Nothing known in physics," says Mr. Lowell, "could cause it, for the flow takes place in defiance of the laws of gravity. So far as it can be measured, the flow advances down the latitude with a regular speed of fifty-two miles a day."

Books Received.

- FROM the Moody Corporation, New York:
 "The Pitfalls of Speculation." By Thomas Gibson. A work of interest and value to every speculator in stocks or grain. Price, \$1.10.
- FROM A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:
 "Rinaldo: The Coming of the Dawn." A tale of the Renaissance. By Egerton R. Williams, Jr., with illustrations in color by Joseph C. Leyendecker. Price, \$1.50.
 "The Standard Operas." Their plots, their music, and their composers. By George P. Upton. Price, \$1.50.
 "Memories." By Max Muller. Translated from the German by George P. Upton. With pictures and decorations by Margaret and Helen Maitland Armstrong.
- FROM Brentano's, New York:
 "Dramatic Opinions and Essays." By G. Bernard Shaw, with an introduction by James Huneker. Two volumes. Price, \$2.50.
 "Three Plays for Puritans." By G. Bernard Shaw. Containing some of the writer's most characteristic work. Price, \$1.25.
- FROM the American Tract Society, New York:
 "Two-minute Talks." Short discussions of religious and moral themes. By Amos R. Wells. Price, 75 cents.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



A MULTITUDE CAMPING OUT IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

REMARKABLE TENT CITY ON THE SANDS OF ROCKAWAY BEACH WHERE THOUSANDS OF PERSONS LIVE THE SIMPLE LIFE DURING THE HOT SEASON.—Photograph by H. D. Blauvelt.



ONE STYLE OF VEIL WORN BY TURKISH WOMEN.



A PLEASURE DRIVE IN A PRIMITIVE, TWO-WHEELED, SEATLESS VEHICLE.



AN EGYPTIAN ALMEH OR DANCING GIRL.



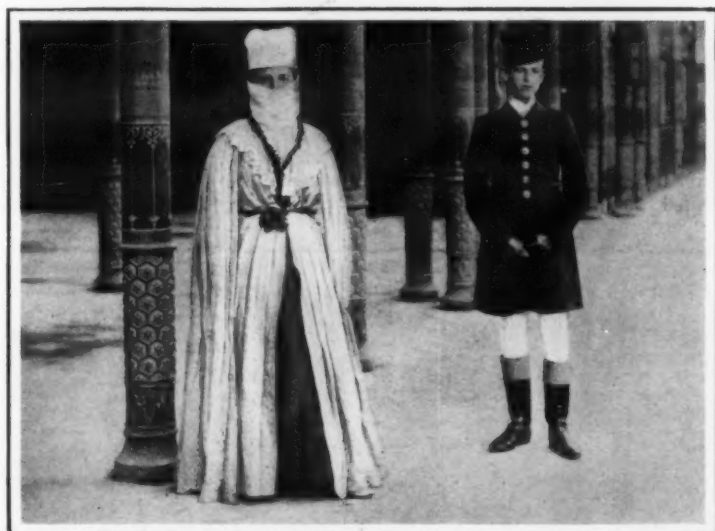
PEASANT GIRL (A WATER-CARRIER), WEARING ANKLETS OF BEATEN SILVER AND GLASS BRACELETS—HANDS AND FEET STAINED WITH HENNA.



ALMEH ABOUT TO BEGIN HER DANCE FOR HOTEL GUESTS.



FAIR TYPE OF THE PEASANT GIRL OF UPPER EGYPT.



TURKISH WIFE OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN OF CAIRO (WITH HER ENGLISH FOOTMAN) AT HER PALACE DOOR, READY FOR AN AFTERNOON DRIVE.



CARRYING WATER-JARS GIVES A FINE POISE OF THE HEAD.



WOMAN OF THE BETTER CLASS SMOKING THE NARGILEH IN HER HOME.



PECULIAR POSTURE OF THE EGYPTIAN WOMAN WHEN SHE GOES DONKEY-RIDING.

TYPES OF FEMALE BEAUTY IN THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS.

CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES, ATTITUDES, AND FEATURES OF EGYPTIAN WOMEN.—*Photographs from Harriet Quimby. See opposite page.*

A Glimpse of the Largest Federal Prison in the United States.

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

AT THE Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., 965 prisoners are engaged in building around and over them the very prison in which they will be confined. This institution, when completed, will be the largest and best equipped Federal prison in the country. It was begun in 1898, and will probably not be finished for several years. It has a frontage of 800 feet, with a depth of 900 feet in the rear. The wall which surrounds the building and incloses sixteen and one-half acres will be thirty-one feet in height. The entire reservation includes 740 acres, 160 under cultivation, and an equal amount in pasturage, the rest being still covered with timber. The prisoners are white, colored, Indian, and Japanese. Twenty-four are military prisoners, while the others are offenders against the civil law. The majority of the Indians came from Indian Territory, and their crimes are the result of too much bad whiskey. The Mexicans are being punished for smuggling—one of them, a shoemaker, having sent in several hundred dollars' worth of Mexican opals hidden in the linings of shoes. The two Japanese were caught seal-poaching off St. George Island last year. One hundred and three are serving life sentences. One hundred and thirty-four are "trusties," entitled to wear the blue uniform and white numbers and allowed more freedom in their movements in the prison. Gray is the regulation uniform of the Federal prisoner, and stripes are worn only by refractory men as a punishment for habitual disobedience to the rules. No women are sent to Leavenworth.

The prison is like a model town, and in time the officers expect to make it self-supporting. Uncle Sam is economical, and as far as possible the prisoners are made to earn their food and clothing. In many of the state-prisons the inmates are allowed to work overtime, for which they are paid, the money being held for them until the time of their release. A Federal prisoner receives no pay for his work at any time, those in authority thinking that the plan works unfairly, as some of the prisoners would be in a position to make more money than others, and the Federal government's aim is to treat all men alike. When a man is released he is given transportation to the town from which he came, five dollars in money, a new suit of clothes, hat, and shoes. If he is released in winter an overcoat is added.

The Indians are usually model prisoners and are excellent workmen. They have little to say, and in almost every instance are obedient. The Indian has a sensitive nature, and as a result of it—or, rather, the inability to practice self-restraint under strong provocation—some Carlisle graduates have landed in this prison. At the close of their school days they returned to their tribes, and were shown little consideration by the older men. Education had equipped them for a new and more useful life and then failed to provide a proper place for its development. The grief and mortification resulting from this condition soon led to drink, and crime was the result. A number of these Indians are engaged in dressing the stone which is to ornament the front of the building. They are known by such names as Wash Beaver, Crazy Snake, Panowaski Tiger, Handy Bear, Amos Rabbit, Tiger Tom, John Runabout, Brown-Takes-the-Gun, Fred Charging Eagle, John Hogkiller, and Willie Little Head. Many of them receive letters from home, and one man has a regular correspondence with his sweetheart, who rejoices in the name of Lucy Standing Goose.

The two Japanese, who speak little English, are engaged in the tailor-shop. As far as possible everything needed in the prison is the handiwork of the inmates, and the shops in which these articles are manufactured are interesting in many respects. The men are usually proud of their work, and frequently ask the foreman whether he thinks them capable of earning an honest living on the outside. In several instances released prisoners have obtained work on the recommendation of the warden, and it is not uncommon for discharged prisoners to ask for letters as to their ability as workmen.

In one of the shops I was shown some remarkably well-made shoes. This place is busy, as the keeping of nearly a thousand men in footwear is no small item. In the next aisle a number of prisoners were making harness for the horses which were doing the hauling. The tailor-shop, which is equipped with electric irons for pressing and electric sewing-machines, turns out all the clothing used by the prisoners, as well as the neat uniforms worn by the officers. Old clothing and carpets are cut up and woven into rugs to be used in different parts of the building. All the brooms and scrubbing-brushes, mops, etc., needed are the work of a few prisoners, and in this department a slender

young man wearing a "trusty" uniform silently handed out one brush after another for my inspection, and as I had a word of praise for each article of his workmanship a faint smile lighted up the pale face, and a timid bow of thanks was his only response. In the tin shop the men were turning out buckets, while in the carpenter-shop they were repairing furniture.

Outside the building others were grading, mixing cement, and making bricks for the new building. Colored prisoners were hauling stone from the cars, as the building material is shipped from Arkansas. Guards were on every hand, but there was no rushing and no harsh words. The men worked steadily, and many of them were laughing as they worked. When I asked if plans for escape might not be hatched by their intimacy with each other, the guard said that if two men were found especially friendly they were separated, or if two men showed antipathy for each other they were kept apart.

The laundry was like one attached to a big hotel, and here William January, whose case recently attracted so much attention and who was released on July 17th, was at work. The kitchen has a floor space of 7,000 square feet, and is equipped with an electric bread-mixer and electric ovens. Among the men who help in this kitchen are thirty-two life prisoners. George C. Buchanan is the steward, and his office between the pantry, bakery, and kitchen proper is inclosed in glass. By this arrangement he may look into any of the departments at any time without leaving his desk. The menu, while not elaborate, is composed of substantial food, well cooked, and served in far better style than the meals in a cheap boarding-house. The breakfast on the day of my visit consisted of oatmeal, butter, bread, and coffee. At dinner roast pork, gravy, potatoes, rolls, and water were served, while a supper of buns and coffee completed the day's meals. On that day eight hundred pounds of pork, one hundred and fifty pounds of rolled oats, and one hundred pounds of sugar were consumed. The average cost per man for that day's food was a trifle over twelve cents. The average day's rations cost eleven cents per man. Many of the vegetables used are grown in the prison garden, and last year eighty tons of cabbage were raised. Some of this crop was made into sauerkraut, and seventy-five barrels were used at the prisoners' table. About three hundred and seventy-five bushels of peaches were gathered from the orchard and "put up" in the prison cannery, and the same amount of tomatoes was canned for table use. Food supplies, such as coffee, tea, sugar, flour, meats, etc., are purchased quarterly. This is done by samples, the name of the firm being unknown at the time the selection is made. A complete cold-storage and ice plant is maintained in connection with the kitchen. Condensing pipes carry the vapor away, and the usual smells found in the culinary departments

health from lack of ventilation or sanitary arrangements, as special care has been taken in this line, and the cells are models of sanitation. There is a complete hospital and an isolation ward for use in case of an epidemic.

Some of the prisoners are good musicians, and an orchestra has been organized, which frequently plays on Sunday in the little gallery during the dinner hour. Baseball and racing are recreations in which well-behaved prisoners may indulge occasionally. The mere fact of being able to take part in games is an incentive for some of the prisoners to obey the rules. Several of the men are expert in wood-carving, and the large wooden eagle—the emblem of the Department of Justice, which is on exhibition at the Jamestown exposition—was carved by a prisoner at Leavenworth. Another is an artist, and has decorated the safes throughout the buildings with beautiful marine views, and also lettered the doors of the different departments in gold. The story of the downfall of this young man—if true—serves to show how easily one may go wrong. He was a struggling artist, and was called upon to paint a picture in which a twenty-dollar note was the central figure. A two-dollar bill was the nearest approach he could afford as a model, so he raised the two to a twenty, and did it so skillfully that he almost deceived himself. After the picture was finished he carried the raised note in his pocket, until one day by mistake he gave it in payment for some article at a shop. On receiving the change he failed to correct the mistake, fearing arrest. For several days he hourly expected to be arrested, but the counterfeit was not detected. Later he began to raise notes for his own amusement, and finally it became a business, until one day he was discovered. Conviction soon followed with a sentence to the Leavenworth penitentiary.

In 1901 there was a mutiny and a number of prisoners escaped after killing one guard and injuring several others. Nearly all of them were recaptured, and to avoid a repetition of this a fort-like watch-tower has been built, from which guns may be used in any direction without the men behind them being in danger. The gates are all carefully guarded, and every wagon passing through them, either empty or loaded, is thoroughly examined by the guards to see that no person is concealed therein.

The warden is Major R. W. McClaughry, an officer who served with distinction during the Civil War. Shortly after its close he became interested in prison work, and since that time has served in the capacity of warden at several prisons. He was also chief of police of Chicago for over two years. His warden-ship at Leavenworth has already extended over a period of eight years. He has traveled extensively through Europe, studying prison conditions, and in 1895 went to England by special invitation to inspect English prisons. Although a strict disciplinarian, Major McClaughry has a kind and sympathetic nature, and is always ready to help a prisoner on the right road. He insists on punctuality, and is himself a hard worker. It was my pleasure to take luncheon at his delightful home on the prison grounds, and the bright-faced young man who waited on us at the table was a "trusty" from the prison. Later in the day another "trusty" hitched up the team and took the warden's family for a drive around the country.

Major McClaughry was the first man to introduce the Bertillon system of measurement in state-prisons, which he did while in charge of the big penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. It was also through his influence that the finger-print identification was adopted at Leavenworth. He immediately saw its great value as a means of tracing crime, and arranged to have John Kenneth Ferrier, of Scotland Yard, London, spend some time at Leavenworth and give instructions as to the workings of the system. Some stirring scenes have since been enacted in the bureau there, as on one occasion a rebellious prisoner, who objected to the taking of his finger-prints, assaulted the record clerk, seriously injuring him. It was afterward discovered through a comparison of finger-prints that he was a notorious criminal and had escaped from an English prison. This man is still confined at Leavenworth, and during my visit was in solitary confinement for striking another prisoner. This means of identification has now become universal, and so essential to the detection of crime is it, regarded that the Department of Justice, always on the alert for advanced methods, has established a special bureau at Washington and paid Major McClaughry the compliment of placing his son at its head.

Mrs. C. R. Miller



NEW MEANS OF RAPID TRANSIT PROPOSED FOR NEW YORK.

A MOVING PLATFORM ARCADE, THE PROJECTORS OF WHICH WOULD INSTALL IT IN A SUBWAY UNDER BROADWAY, FROM FOURTEENTH TO FORTY-SECOND STREETS.—Drawn by Arthur Lewis.

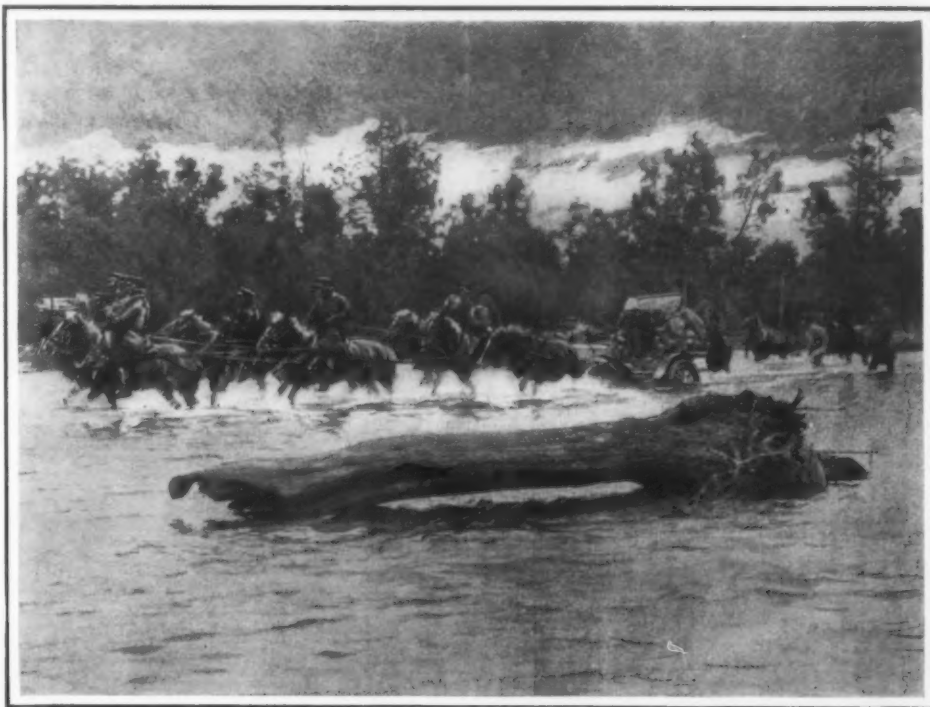
of large institutions are entirely absent. The floors are scrubbed daily, and the dirty water swept into an outlet which runs into the sewer.

Church and Sunday-school services are held on each Sunday morning, and the afternoon is generally spent in reading. There is a library of eight thousand volumes, and ten per cent. of the prisoners are reading scientific and technical books, thus showing that they are preparing themselves for some useful and lucrative employment after their release. Books on electricity seem to be the most popular. A printing-office is maintained, and here all the prison printing, including the reports upon the workings of the institution itself, is done.

A man confined at Leavenworth will not lose his



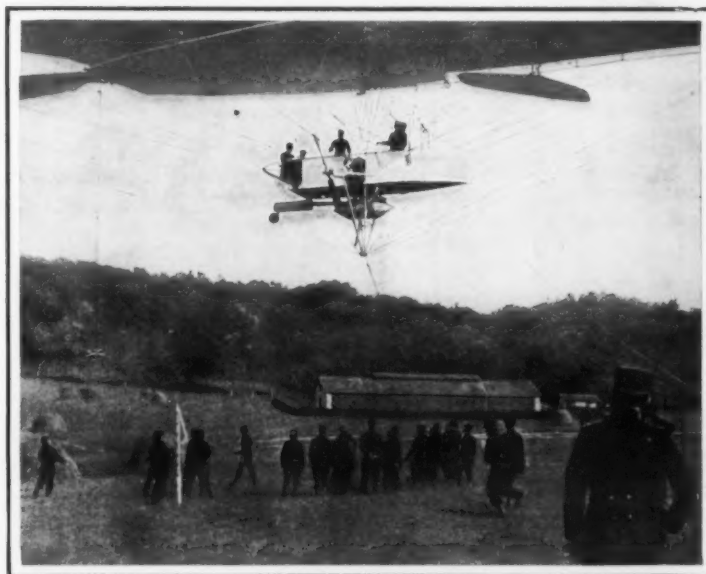
BRITISH REGULARS IN BELFAST, IRELAND, WHO PUT DOWN THE BLOODY RIOTS GROWING OUT OF THE LABOR STRIKES.—*Black and White.*



PRINCE BORGHESE, VICTOR IN THE PEKING-TO-PARIS AUTOMOBILE RACE, CROSSING A SIBERIAN RIVER BY THE AID OF HORSES.—*L'Illustration.*



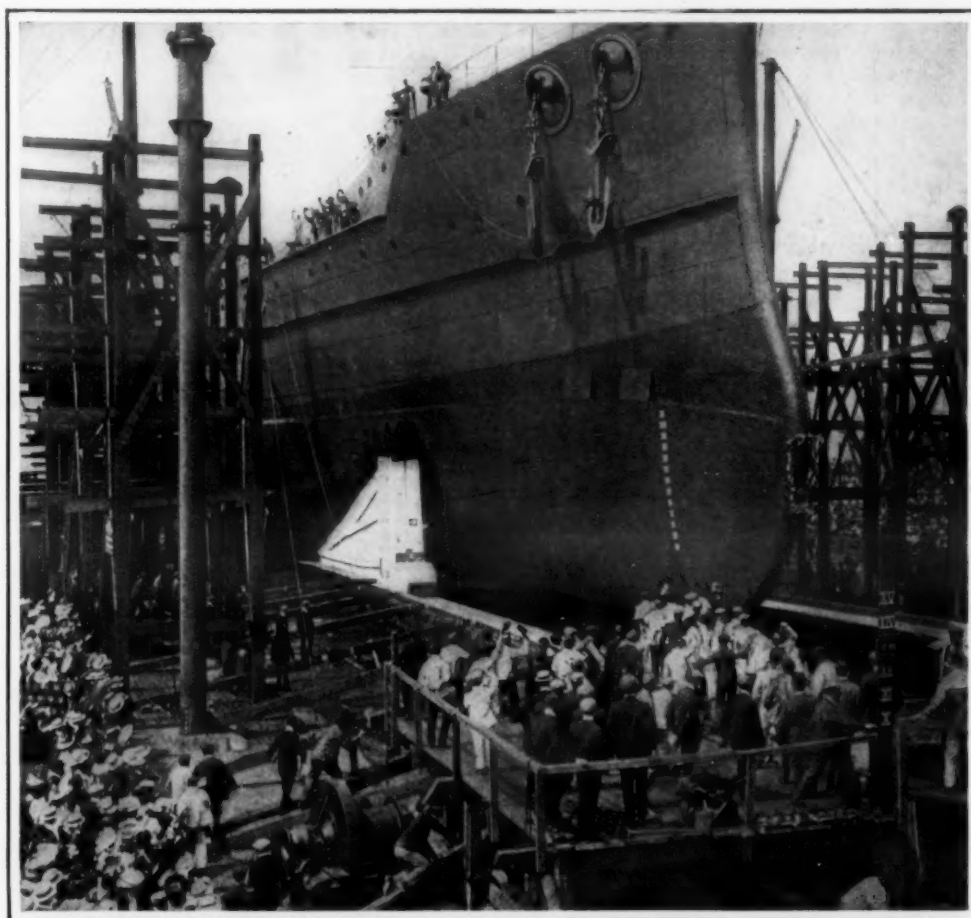
REBELLIOUS TRIBESMEN IN MOROCCO SACRIFICING A BULL BEFORE THE SULTAN'S REPRESENTATIVES, IN TOKEN OF SUBMISSION.—*Illustrated London News.*



PREMIER CLEMENCEAU AND GENERAL PICQUART (MINISTER OF WAR) CIRCUMNAVIGATE PARIS IN THE AIR-SHIP "PATRIE."—*Graphic.*



ALPINISTS CROSSING THE GREAT CREVASSE NEAR THE GRANDS-MULETS, ON THEIR ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—*L'Illustration.*



LAUNCHING OF BRITAIN'S LARGEST BATTLE-SHIP, THE "BELLEROPHON," AT PORTSMOUTH, JULY 27TH, IN THE PRESENCE OF ROYALTY AND A GREAT CROWD OF SPECTATORS.—*Illustrirte Zeitung.*

HOW THE DOINGS OF THE OLD WORLD ARE PICTURED.

SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING PAGES FROM OUR ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN CONTEMPORARIES.

Prospects for the Coming Theatrical Season

THE RIALTO has never presented a livelier scene than it does at the present time. Players who have signed contracts and are financially secure for the season are standing about on Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, animated and happy in their gossip about playwrights, actors, and managers, and those who have not been so fortunate as to have contracts thrust at them are hurrying along up stairs and down again in their flight from one manager's office to another's, in search of engagements.

Many of the theatres are closed, to all appearances from the front, and the lobbies look glum and silent, but in the vicinity of the stage entrances and in the back of the theatres quite another world is presented—a world of bustle and hurry, and also worry; for to stage a new production, with players ranging in number from fifty to five hundred, all trying a new part, is far less simple than it may sound.

Few theatre-goers, unfamiliar with the workings of the stage, appreciate the enormous detail, the exhaustive and infinite labor, entailed in staging a piece. After the play has been written, after necessary changes have been made, and the whole has been accepted for rehearsal, comes the work which taxes ingenuity and energy to the killing tension. The cast must be selected, the costumes designed, the scenery constructed, advertising "paper" printed, the book-keeping, the railroading, and the exploiting all attended to, and then comes the critical first night, with success or failure, and the tireless brains of the enterprise set again to the task of changing this or that, even though it be a trifling weakness, so that the whole may work in absolute harmony.

At the Hippodrome alone there are some seven or eight hundred persons busy with rehearsals. Taking forty as the average number playing in the Shubert productions for the season, drama and music together, actors, actresses, and chorus men and girls, there are not less than 1,600, many of whom must have a "try-out," all of whom must rehearse ceaselessly every day and many nights for weeks before a production. Charles and Daniel Frohman each have five or six plays in rehearsal; the Klaw & Erlanger plays are getting into shape; Henry G. Savage has several companies hard at work, and so on through the list of prominent New York managers, the majority of whom have offices somewhere along the famous Rialto.

According to the notices announcing plays and players who will help entertain the theatre-goers during the winter, some unusually good attractions will be set forth for the public's approval. Many of the theatres are opening their doors for continuations of last



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

1. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK AS "A YANKEE TOURIST."
Caricature by E. A. Goewey.

year's successes, but later, when the season is thoroughly launched, there will be much in the way of new plays to look forward to.

One of the most pleasing announcements, especially to those interested in Ibsen's plays, is that Mrs.

Fiske will appear in the rôle of *Rebecca West* in "Rosmerholm." All who have seen Mrs. Fiske in "Hedda Gabler," and who, despite the universal admiration of the Russian actress, Alla Nazimova, who gave a different interpretation of the part, are still loyal admirers of the Fiske *Hedda*, are looking forward with lively interest to this play, which has not been seen in New York since it was produced by Sydney Rosenfeld, several years ago. Another announcement which cannot help but attract the attention of those who saw Wright Lorimer in his splendid performance of "The Shepherd King" at the Academy last winter, is that this actor intends to essay an Ibsen rôle, none other than that of the hero in "The Wild Duck," a part before which even the most courageous might lose self-confidence. Much managerial interest is centred around the new play which James K. Hackett will present to the public some time in September, and for which he is still looking for a leading woman whom he thinks equal to the task of creating the part. This is a bit of California femininity which for originality far outshines the California girls so far figured in any of the Belasco plays of the golden West. The name of the new Hackett play is "The Fool and the Girl"—themes in which the whole world is interested in the great extravaganza of life. The author is David Wark Griffith, a Southerner. Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin will again play in "The Great Divide," which leaped into fame last year and made its poet-author a leader among playwrights. Virginia Harned will appear once more in the Tolstoi play, "Anna Karenina," in which she finished last winter's season after the run of "The Love Letter."

Another new play which New Yorkers will have the satisfaction of praising or pulling to pieces, as the case may be, will come over with Mrs. "Pat" Campbell, who will open her twenty-weeks season in this country early in November. Mrs. Campbell will also bring with her her entire English company. Aside from the new drama, which was written by a well-known author, Mrs. Campbell and company will appear in her familiar repertory, in which are included "La Sorcière," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," "Magda," and "Pelleas and Melisande." The popular Billie Burke, who has starred so successfully in musical comedy in London, has joined the Frohman forces as John Drew's leading lady. An event of unusual interest is the limited tour of Ermete Novelli, the distinguished Italian actor, who will play twelve weeks in this country. Lawrence D'Orsay will appear in a new play in New York, in which Cecilia Loftus will also be seen in character impersonations. H. Q.

What the Doctors Are Talking About.

THE HEALTH authorities of Manchester, England, have been investigating the influence of school life upon the spread of scarlet fever. The investigation involved about 19,000 cases, covering a period of eight years. From two to three days was found to be the most frequent period of incubation of the fever-germ, and by noting on which day of the week most cases arose, taking into consideration Saturday and Sunday, days of non-attendance at school, it was found that the relative percentage of outbreaks for the days of the week was as follows: Tuesday 12.31; Wednesday 12.95, Monday 14.04, Sunday 14.38, Thursday 14.81, Saturday 15.36, and Friday 16.16. Comparisons made of the number of cases occurring during holiday seasons, with an equal period before and after the holidays, showed a gradual decrease till the end of the holiday period, and within four days after the reopening of the schools a sudden increase was noted.

There are too many medical colleges in the United States, according to the report of the American Medical Association. Of the 160 medical schools, the report says, only about one-half are properly equipped. Thirty per cent. of them are doing poor work, and twenty per cent. are not worthy of recognition. The report stated that there are more medical schools in the United States than in all the European countries combined.

Effects of a rice diet upon beri-beri have been the subject of experiment at the Kwala Lumpur (Malay Peninsula) lunatic asylum. In view of the fact that the chief constituent of the rations furnished the inmates was uncured Siamese rice, and the additional fact that consumers of this diet are most subject to beri-beri, a test was made by placing half the lunatics on cured Indian rice. The results showed that of 120 persons fed on uncured rice thirty-four suffered from beri-beri and eighteen died; while among the 120 patients who dieted on cured rice there were only two cases and no deaths.

The belief that the stings of bees have a curative effect on rheumatism is supported by the story of a correspondent to the London *Lancet*, who says that, while traveling, he was shown an apparatus by a man whose father had been cured of severe and obstinate "rheumatism of the spine" by its use. The device consisted of a metal piston working in a cylinder, in which the piston could be withdrawn or released by a spring. On the outer end of the piston there were needles arranged concentrically. The instrument was used by applying it to the affected part and releasing the spring, somewhat after the manner of modern tattooing, except in place of ink a solution prepared from the sting of bees was used. There is some ques-

tion as to whether the counter-irritation of the needles was not productive of as much benefit as the solution.

Milk is the most common cause of infection with tuberculosis bacilli, according to the eminent experts at the recent congress of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League, at Atlantic City. In no case should unpasteurized milk be used until the absence of tuberculosis in the dairy herd is proved. Thousands of lives are sacrificed and tens of thousands of infants are having disease germs implanted in their systems every year through the ravages of the milk bottle. True humanity dictates prevention through pasteurization.

A species of drug habit is said to be growing up among athletes and others who indulge in drastic exercise, the habit presumably being induced partly by the craving for something new in the way of drinks, and partly by the increased knowledge of drugs and their uses. One form of "bitters" frequently called for is soda-water and quinine. Vermouth is another drug that is becoming quite popular, especially at golf clubs. It is not improbable that gentian, calumba, and chiretta may sooner or later be added to the athletes' catalogue of drinks.

Beauty specialists of London claim that the cart-wheel hat now popular with ladies is fatal to the beauty of the wearers. Because of the enormous dimensions of the headgear the wearer is compelled to sit or ride in a crouched position, which results in stooped shoulders, bent neck, and double chin. Women who persist in wearing this unnatural headgear, the specialists say, do so at the risk of their natural poise and beauty.

The Chinaman as a Farmer.

IS THE Chinaman discriminated against in southern California because he is yellow, lives on eight cents a day, and worships an idol called a joss? He is not, although I thought so at first. If I started to buy radishes at a green-grocer's he would say: "That bunch is cheaper because raised by a Chinaman, and the other is higher and better because produced by an American." It amused me immensely then, because in my ignorance I could not see how radishes, tomatoes, or potatoes could be better if grown by Americans. It was like telling whether an American or a Mexican was "firing" on an engine by seeing the smoke in the distance—or, at least, I thought so. But the people in California know the Chinaman, and say his cupidity warps his better judgment and makes him a poor farmer compared with the American. The Chinaman tries to produce quantity, and he does so at the expense of quality. He irrigates too much, and produces large, pithy radishes, big, coarse potatoes, and immense watery tomatoes. Work? Why, he is

industry personified, and he is jealous of the work done by the ground in germinating what is planted therein. On the other hand, the American works intelligently, does not over-irrigate, and gives Nature a chance to do things in her own good time. Result: his product has more flavor, brings a higher price in the market, and the grocer who sells is quick to label his goods American raised.

Is this unfair to the Mongolian? Hardly, for a few old Chinamen who have given up the idea of getting rich immediately and going back to China are imitating the 'Melican man and profiting thereby. The Oriental, too, as Bret Harte said, has ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. Going around all day with his vegetable cart, he fails, say, to sell all his green corn. The left-over he puts in the damp ground for the night, and in the morning it looks fresh to the buyer. But the taste exposes the trick, and John Chinaman is set down in the category of "cheap labor" and as being entirely superfluous in these United States. It must be said, though, that as an agriculturist he is successful in California, even if his product is not as good as the American's. His vegetable wagons are seen everywhere, and many families in the small towns and villages depend upon his daily visits. The Caucasian, however, has nothing to fear from the Mongolians now within the Golden Gate, for he is superior intellectually and morally, and his industry, though not so great, is so well directed that it counts for much more in the long run. H. F.

Our Debt to the Dutch.

IN HIS recent admirable address before the Syracuse members of the Holland Society of New York Professor A. C. Flick, of Syracuse University, showed how great have been the contributions of the Dutch to civilization, and paid fitting tribute to the bravery, patience, independence, and heroism which made them leaders of political liberty, democracy, and religious freedom. Incidentally he criticised Washington Irving's travesty and misrepresentation of the Dutch settlers of New York in representing them as a coarse, stupid, drunken, nicotized, and immoral lot of people. In later life Irving himself called his picture of them a "coarse caricature." Professor Flick is an accomplished historical scholar and author, and he traced to Holland rather than to England our political ideas, our system of land tenure, our public schools, our free press, and our religious liberty. With enthusiastic eloquence he eulogized the sterling racial characteristics of the Dutch, their industry, perseverance, honesty, caution, frugality, cleanliness, good sense, reliable judgment, morality, and lofty but liberal faith.



CONNIE EDISS, LEADING WOMAN WITH LEW FIELDS IN "THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER," SOON TO BE SEEN AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



THE "BATHING GIRLS" OF "FASCINATING FLORA," THE CASINO SUCCESS, ON TOUR NEXT WEEK, AS THEY APPEAR WHEN SINGING THEIR POPULAR SONG, "SPASH ME."—*Hall.*



RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, IN THE FARCICAL MUSICAL COMEDY, "A YANKEE TOURIST" (AT THE ASTOR THEATRE), MORBED BY THE DUELISTS OF THE GREEK FOREIGN LEGION, WHO ARE SEEKING HIS BLOOD.—*Hall.*



VIRGINIA HARNED ("ANNA KARENINA"), HERALD SQUARE NEXT WEEK.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



ARTHUR DEAGON AND VIOLET MC MILLEN IN "THE TIME, THE PLACE, AND THE GIRL," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.



SHOW GIRLS RE-ENGAGED FOR THE HIPPODROME, WHICH WILL OPEN AUGUST 31ST, WITH "NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER."—*Hall.*



AGNES CAIN BROWN, LEADING WOMAN IN THE NEW COMIC OPERA, "THE ALASKAN," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—*White.*



LOUISE GRIBBEN, LEADING WOMAN IN "NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER."—*Otto Sarony Co.*



TRIXIE FRIGANZA AND THE FANCY-DRESS CHORUS IN "THE ORCHID," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE THIS, AND THE CASINO NEXT, WEEK.
White.

FAVORITE PLAYERS AND FASCINATING CHORUS GROUPS OF THE NEW YORK STAGE.
PLEASURABLE ATTRACTIONS OF THE EARLY SEASON FOR NEW YORK'S THEATRE-GOING FOLK.
See opposite page.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

HAS THE world gone mad? Has the rage against accumulated wealth and continued prosperity carried the people to an uncontrollable frenzy, inviting general destruction? A special cable to the New York Sun says: "There is scarcely an English railroad which, if it yielded to any one of the various demands now being advanced under socialist and trade-union auspices, would not speedily become bankrupt." In this country, under the pressure of frenzied politics, the railways in some of the States are face to face with legislation that appears to mean confiscation, and when these railways seek the only source of relief, the only avenue of escape, namely, an appeal to the courts, they are met by threats from the States of the revocation of their charters. The country fails to realize the deep significance of this situation. In Alabama recently, in the United States Court, Judge Thomas G. Jones was led to use these stirring and patriotic words:

As a citizen and a judge I have been pained at the threats that have filled the air to turn the guns which the United States furnishes our citizen soldiery against the officers of this court if they attempt to execute the process which it is the sworn duty of this court to issue in cases of this kind. The court must believe that, whatever may appear in the press of the country, no such thought has entered the mind of any one charged with responsibility.

ity. I think I know enough of the people of Alabama to affirm that they would not tolerate the idea or give any support to it. The court would have exhausted all the power that the law gives for the execution of its process if you had insisted upon the protection of the writs.

The frenzied outburst against railway and other corporations is not confined to the South or to any particular section. In Chicago, Judge Landis, in a Federal court, not only fined the Standard Oil Company of Indiana more than \$29,000,000, the heaviest possible penalty, for offenses that were technical, at the most, but he has announced that proceedings will be taken to punish the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the alleged favors to the oil company. A similar fine levied against the Chicago and Alton would simply put it into bankruptcy.

The assault on the Standard Oil Company by a Federal commissioner, based on the charge that it is selling oil at lower figures abroad than it sells it at home, and that its profits are greater than they should be, if it means anything, means that every other corporation, which in these days of prosperity is making larger profits than usual, and every other corporation which is selling its surplus product abroad cheaper than it does at home, must be brought to the block of public execration and condemnation. If we are to have a crusade against high prices and large profits, let us have it all along the line. Let Texas inaugurate it against its farmers' combination recently established to maintain the price of cotton at the extravagant figures of fifteen cents a pound. Let it be directed against the telegraphers' association, and all the other labor organizations that are demanding and receiving higher rates of wages than were ever paid before.

Working men who insist on higher wages because the living cost has been increased stand on precisely the same footing as the investor who, because of the increased

cost of living, has a right to expect a greater profit on his investment. If capital combines to favor its own interests, so does labor. If one is a trust, so is the other. If one increases prices, the other increases wages upon which prices are substantially founded—for the higher the wage the higher the price of the commodity it produces.

If State and Federal governments are to depart from their accustomed channels of service to regulate the price of oil, sugar, steel, and coal, why should the government not regulate the price of cotton, of wheat, of corn, of milk, and hogs? If we are to have a paternal government in its essence, why not let the government engage in the manufacture and the production of the necessities of life, and distribute them at cost price to the people? In the ultimate analysis of things, this is what socialism is driving at. The people are losing sight of the fact that in no other country in the world are they under such great obligations to men of wealth for venturing their money in enterprises to develop national prosperity. Mr. John D. Rockefeller's recent statement deserves to be read, as it will be remembered in due time by those who are seeking to drive capital out of every field of American enterprise. These are his words, and he need not be ashamed of them:

The men who have acquired the largest fortunes have not pursued wealth, but business success. Had they desired money for the enjoyment of money they would have stopped far short of spending their lives, as they have, in the struggle that is business. The natural ambition of every man to make good provision for his family can be settled far short of the point reached by the big men of the industrial world of to-day. But they continue to toil at their desks because they love achievement, for the keen delight in creating where nothing was, and some time, I believe, people will be convinced that they are toiling for love of country as well.

When the time comes—and from all

appearances it is rapidly approaching—that capital will withdraw its moving hand from our industries, what will become of the great enterprises upon which our prosperity is based? Who will build the railroads, erect the factories and mills, and create new avenues of trade? Who can do these things but the men of capital with sufficient means to run the risks that every business invites, and with the foresight to minimize these risks and the ability to overcome them?

"L." Key West, Fla.: I have been unable to confirm the statements in regard to the Telepost Company. It looks to me like a very speculative venture.

"S. M. W." Sayville, L. I.: 1. It is one thing for a company to estimate what a new invention will earn, and it is quite another to prove it. The directors are not men of great wealth or high financial standing. 2. When stockholders put their stock in the hands of trustees they are, of course, at the mercy of those who thus secure the voting power. I believe in stockholders retaining the voting power in their own hands.

"M." Albany, N. Y.: I would not sell anything short in a market which has fallen to such a low plane. The Steel Trust stocks have been well sustained because of the large earnings and surplus recently reported. I realize that most brokers appear to be on the short side of the market. They would have been wiser if they had taken this side a year ago, when I called attention to the fact that stocks were on altogether too high a plane.

"F." St. Louis: All the bonds on your list are those of local concerns, though in some of them there have been pretty wide dealings. The securities of municipal corporation properties are suffering from the general indisposition of investors to purchase them, in view of the hostile attitude of the public toward such corporations. Realty bonds on property of unquestioned value are just as attractive as ever. Some of these pay a very satisfactory return.

"S." N. Y.: Reading has great earning capacity and could pay much higher dividends. All the anthracite coal railways are getting in disfavor, however, because of the fear of prosecution of the coal trust, to their detriment. Speculatively, Reading looks cheap, because it pays a good return on the investment, and because in an active market it will be expected to sell higher. The recent decline brought it down to half the figures at which it sold last year.

"Allen," Lawrence, Mass.: I certainly would not sacrifice my Standard Oil at a loss. No matter what muck-raking journals may say, the company is in splendid condition, is not breaking the laws, is earning its dividends, and will continue to earn them. Its property cannot be confiscated nor destroyed, nor can its prestige be broken as long as it is in the hands of such able men as now control it. They are men of integrity and of ability, in the judgment of all those who have been brought into association with them.

Continued on page 213.

Cutting the Great Albro Vein.

DENVER, COL.

SINCE sending my last news from the scene of operation at the Clear Creek and Gilpin Mining, Drainage, and Transportation Tunnel Co., at Dumont, I have been advised by Manager Gilchrist that the Albro vein is still beyond him; that the vein matter he cut through is not more than a few highly mineralized "stringers"—a sort of advance guard to the Albro, the main treasure lying, doubtless, just beyond. Mining is attended by many exasperating experiences, and Manager Gilchrist is having his share. For several months the miners have been almost daily passing through a mineralized zone in their subterranean operations, and the growing richness of the almost innumerable pay chutes or stringers, together with the increasing volume of water encountered—so great at times as to impede the work—is unmistakable evidence to the experienced miner that lying somewhere just beyond is the Great Albro Vein. When this vein is cut an asset will be added to the wealth of the Clear Creek and Gilpin corporation that will instantly make the company one of the richest mining companies on the globe. No wonder the company's officers and stockholders are breathless while waiting for the news of finding the vein. I endeavored to secure with my camera a view which would give LESLIE'S readers at least a somewhat adequate idea of how the Great Albro Fissure crosses the property of the Clear Creek and Gilpin M., D., and T. T. Co., for more than a quarter of a mile on either side of the line of the tunnel.

This tunnel is already ranking as one of the greatest in Colorado, and is one of the greatest mining undertakings I have seen in visits to nearly every mining section in the United States. So rapidly is the work progressing that nine hundred and sixty tons of rock are excavated every twenty-four hours, and probably before September is a week old the Great Albro will be cut.

E. C. R.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JOSEPH JOACHIM, celebrated Hungarian violinist and musical conductor. Died in Berlin August 15th.



JOSEPH JOACHIM,
The great Hungarian
violinist.

Colonel Schroetter, commander of the Bialystok military station, assassinated at Bialystok, Russia, August 18th.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Adams Smith, U. S. N., retired. Died in Philadelphia August 18th. Was a participant in the notable fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*.

Kate Cassatt McKnight, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Pennsylvania, prominent in many reforms and charitable organizations. Died at Dansville, N. Y., August 16th.

Colonel Hariam Parks Bell, last surviving member of the second Confederate Congress. Died in Atlanta August 16th.

General William Birney, U. S. A., retired, son of James G. Birney, the statesman and anti-slavery leader. Died in Washington August 14th.

Colonel James H. Rice, U. S. A., retired, prominent as an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. Died in Springfield, Mass., August 14th.

Miss Junie McKinley, cousin of President William McKinley, and founder of the first chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in the United States. Died in Atlanta August 14th.

Jean Henry XI, Duke of Pless. Died at Albrechtsberg, Germany, August 14th.

Martha Thompson Pemberton, widow of General John C. Pemberton, of the Confederate Army. Died in New York August 14th.

Robert A. Pinkerton, a noted detective, and son of the founder of the famous Pinkerton detective agency. Died on board the steamer *Bremen*, at sea, August 12th.

Smith T. Woolworth, prominent banker and politician. Died at Watertown, N. Y., August 15th.

Edward H. Hobbs, formerly prominent in Brooklyn politics, and one of the founders of the Union League Club. Died in Brooklyn August 12th.

Obadiah Lum Sypher, noted collector of and dealer in antiques. Died at East Orange, N. J., August 18th.

George Hoey, well-known actor. Died in Brooklyn August 18th.

Frederick Peters, the tallest man in New Jersey. He measured six feet six inches. Died in Burlington August 15th.

Professor E. E. Bogue, head of the department of forestry at the Michigan Agricultural College. Died at Lansing, Mich., August 19th.

Rev. Luther H. Barber, the oldest clergyman in Connecticut. Died at Danielsonville, Conn., August 19th. Age ninety-one.

Daniel Dewey, prominent Boston business man. Died at Newton, Mass., August 12th.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEAR CREEK AND GILPIN MINING, DRAINAGE, AND TRANSPORTATION TUNNEL COMPANY.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 212.

"J. M. T." Toledo: 1. J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, are members of the Stock Exchange in high standing. 2. Of course the bonds of a railroad are a prior lien, and therefore a safer investment than the stock, but they pay much less than the latter, and do not share in any increased income, which may be divided in the shape of dividends among the shareholders. Great Northern preferred and So. Pac. preferred look reasonably safe as investments, and so does Standard Oil.

"S. St." New York: The offer to holders of Chicago Terminal preferred, if it gives a profit, is acceptable. I am not sure as to the equities of those who decline to sell. If they could be squeezed out under some reorganization plan they would suffer by not selling. I believe it a case where the advice of a lawyer might well be taken. The shareholders would not lose anything by getting together and making an investigation on their own account. I certainly would not sell my stock at a sacrifice unless I felt under compulsion to do so, as the property has a growing value.

"B. I. J." N. J.: 1. "A good investment stock" is one which is well assured of its dividends, and which is in a territory promising increasing business. In this class of stocks I would include St. Paul preferred, Northwest preferred, Southern Pacific preferred, Great Northern preferred, and stocks of that class. 2. "A good speculative stock" is one which promises in good time to increase in value and in dividend returns. Among these are Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, American Sugar, Corn Products preferred, American Can preferred, and Amalgamated Copper. 3. "A good time to buy" is when every one else is crazy to sell. We seem to be getting pretty close to that time.

"C." New York: 1. Ontario and Western, paying 2 per cent., and earning nearly 3 per cent., looks far cheaper around 30 than some of the non-dividend-paying railroad stocks which sell for almost as much. A number of heavy holders have been purchasing on the recent decline, and, of course, no one can tell how much lower the market might go if failures of important banking or business houses should eventuate. 2. Corn Products preferred looks like a safer purchase because of the dividends it is earning and paying, though the common is a fair speculation; for, with the continuance of good business, the common might be put on the dividend-paying list. 3. Steel common pays 2 per cent. per annum.

"Investor." Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. The short-term notes to which I have frequently referred are issued by railroads and other corporations of the highest credit. I have never known a time when better opportunities for an unusually high rate of interest were offered to investors than at present. 2. The list would be too long for me to print in this column. Swartwout & Appenzeller, prominent bankers and dealers in notes, 44 Pine Street, New York, have compiled a very handy reference-card, showing at a glance the most important facts regarding a large number of short-term notes. This has been prepared for the information of bankers and large investors. A copy will be sent to you if you will make application to the firm as above and refer to LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"F." Apalachin, N. Y.: 1. I regard American Sugar preferred, Manhattan Elevated, and Southern Pacific preferred as reasonably safe investments. The recent decline in the local traction stocks in New York City may lead to liquidation in the elevated shares, but a reorganization of the traction interests that would place the Elevated Railroad back into the control of its stockholders would be regarded by many as beneficial to the latter, for the

earnings of the elevated system have been constantly paying more than the 7 per cent. dividends. 2. Erie common, Denver and Rio Grande common and Texas Pacific are not more attractive than Ontario and Western, and the latter, paying 2 per cent., is carrying its interest charges. All are good speculative propositions. 3. Central Leather, around 16, was freely purchased apparently by those who knew all about the property, and who have long been predicting that on its earnings it ought to sell at 50. 4. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, around 40, would naturally be regarded as cheap because the stock sold in 1906 as high as 91, and this year at over 85, but the panicky feeling regarding all the local traction securities and the demand for their closer regulation by the public authorities is affecting B. R. T. and may still do harm.

"B." Altoona, Pa.: 1. I do not regard National Biscuit common with favor, and while the earnings are large and the dividends apparently secure, the fact remains that the competition is constantly increasing. It was recently announced that the leading independent bakers of the country would organize a strong combination against the cracker trust. While this is not a good time for new combinations in this line, I believe ultimately National Biscuit must meet with severe competition which will be reflected in its earnings. 2. Gilt-edged bonds, even at this time, are not yielding 5 per cent. Gilt-edged securities, when money is easy, sell on a basis of about 3 1/2 per cent., and are so strongly held for estates and for investments by trustees that they are not very freely dealt with on the market and are seldom sacrificed during bargain days on Wall Street. Excellent bonds that will net over 4 per cent., and that I regard as among the gilt-edged, are the New Haven issues, especially the debenture 4s, which have been selling around 93 and which a year ago sold at considerably above par. A number of notes of industrial companies are selling on a 6 or 7 per cent. basis, and some railroad notes of unquestioned soundness are also selling so as to yield about 6 per cent. 3. I do not recommend the 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Knoxville Railway and Light Company, to which you refer. The disposition nowadays is not to buy securities of public-utilities companies of this character, because of the general opposition to them by local authorities. 4. A number of excellent bargains in the stock market were offered on the decline. Southern Pacific common dropped to a figure at which it returned the purchasers more than 7 per cent., while Southern Pacific preferred could be bought so as to yield over 6 per cent. Atchison, and Baltimore and Ohio, paying 6 per cent. dividends, sold considerably under par. New York Central, also a 6 per cent. stock, approached par, and was liberally bought by investors. The recent quarterly statements of the company have shown that it has difficulty in earning the full 6 per cent. dividend, but New York Central on a 5 per cent. basis would not be dear at par as things ordinarily go.

NEW YORK, August 22d, 1907. JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

NOT long ago I had numerous inquiries from those who were inclined to follow Tom Lawson's advice to buy Trinity. Mr. Lawson was so earnest and vigorous in dwelling on the merits of Trinity, and so confident that it would sell around par, that a great many conservative speculators believe that he must have good reasons for making such a bold announcement. I called the attention of inquirers to Mr. Lawson's career, which has demonstrated at every step that he was not in business for his health, that he was not accustomed to making money for other people, but that his first thought always was how much there was in a thing for Lawson. I have the satisfaction, in view of the tremendous slump in Trinity, of knowing that those who followed my advice saved themselves serious losses. But what of those who did not listen to the advice given? What of those who bought Trinity at almost

double the recent prices, and have found their margins wiped out, with no recourse? I advise them to apply to Lawson and to recall to him the language he used in his advertisements, which many regarded as the equivalent of a personal guarantee.

The decline in the price of copper was to have been expected after such a long-sustained advance in the price of the metal. Whether copper has touched bottom yet or not no one has a right to predict. Everything depends upon the condition of business. If the present business unrest and general disturbance continue no one can tell how far the prices of copper and all other commodities will fall. But this is not a good time to sacrifice one's holdings of stocks. If they are paid for and can be held until a revival of confidence comes, which always precedes a revival of speculation, better opportunities to sell should be found if they are stocks of companies in good repute and not mere speculative prospects.

"G." Auburn, N. Y.: Unless one has abundant means, speculation in any kind of stock should not be thought of.

"W." Merrill, Mich.: I do not advise it at present. The capital is large and the mine has still to prove its value.

"B." Syracuse, N. Y.: It is too highly capitalized for the amount of development work reported. It is simply a fair speculation.

"S." New York: I have endeavored to secure a recent report, but without success. I may obtain it later, and if so, will give you the information.

"T." Grand Rapids, Mich.: I certainly do not advise any one to borrow money for the purpose of putting it into mining stocks at this or any other time. One's peace of mind is worth something.

"S." Orlando, Fla.: I only know that the party appears to have borne an excellent reputation. You can easily ask for his references, and make inquiries of them. I have never seen the properties, but he insists that they are exactly as he represents them.

"C." Marblehead, Mass.: 1. I do not recommend it. 2. I am unable to get a satisfactory report, and doubt if the property has any such value as has been represented. 3. It has very little, if any, as far as I am able to learn.

"K." New Haven, Conn.: The company to which you refer has a large property and an excellent equipment, but its capital, \$10,000,000, looks too large, considering the developments it has made. Under the circumstances, I would hardly recommend the stock unless I had special information from the inside as to its value.

"R." Willimantic, Conn.: I do not recommend the purchase of the stock of the United States Exploration Company. From the prospectus, I infer that altogether too much is promised to investors. Altogether too little of positive information is given regarding the property, the amount of work done upon it, and the real wealth uncovered. It appears to deal more with what is expected to happen than what has already happened.

"W." Danvers, Mass.: 1. The Greene-Canaan is a combination of the old Greene Con., a good dividend payer, with a new mine called the Cananea, which has still to demonstrate its value. On the recent decline the stock looked attractive because of the promised dividends, but the ore is of low grade, and the reduction in the price of copper is therefore of some consequence to the company. 2. Davis-Daly and Superior-Pittsburgh both have merit, but I would not advise their purchase at present.

"M." Kalamazoo, Mich.: 1. If reports regarding Greene-Canaan are correct, it has possibilities of dividends in the near future; but, like all the other non-dividend-paying coppers, much depends upon the price of the metal. It might be well to wait before making purchases, especially if you are seeking an investment. 2. Amalgamated and Anaconda, on the slump, appear to have been purchased by insiders, and look as cheap as any of the copper stocks. I would have nothing to do with Trinity or any of Lawson's shares.

"X." Ilion, N. Y.: 1. The Mogollon is some sixty miles from Silver City, N. M. So much interest has been aroused in the camp by recent valuable strikes that an auto line now connects it with Silver City, and a railroad line has been projected. The Mogollon mine produces silver and gold as well as copper, and the stock at one time sold over par. It has produced more than a million dollars' worth of bullion, and a mine immediately adjoining it is one of the richest in New Mexico, though very little has been heard about it. I think well of the Mogollon bonds at par with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock. Mr. T. J. Curran, at Cooney, N. M., is the president. Write him for any information you desire. The development work on the Mogollon has been extensive and has required all the capital obtained from the sale of the bonds, but as this work is constantly adding to the value of the mine, the more of it that is done, the better for the property. The mine has an excellent mill and a thorough equipment. 2. Speculatively, the property you mention, from all that I can hear of it, is attractive. It is near the railroad and has already shipped considerable ore.

NEW YORK, August 22d, 1907.

ROSCOE.



A
SINGLE ORDER
OF
BOTTLES
FOR

HUNTER WHISKEY

IF PLACED END TO END
WOULD REACH FROM

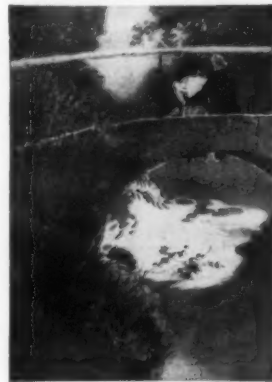
BALTIMORE
TO
CHICAGO

THIS GIVES SOME IDEA
OF THE MAGNITUDE
OF ITS POPULARITY



Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

By James Montgomery Flagg



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ORIGINAL, apt, and humorous black and white sketches, touching various subjects, reproduced on post-cards, 15 for 25 cents postpaid. Absolutely different from all others. Covall Card Co., Carthage, Mo.

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VICTOR AUTOMOBILE, 8 H. P., steel or solid rubber tires; will climb heavy grades or pull through deep mud or sand; strongly constructed. Price, \$450. Send for descriptive literature. Victor Automobile Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

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225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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is worth two
in the store

If it isn't **PEARS**
leave it in the store

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THE ONLY LESLIE PUBLICATION

A magazine that comes to you every week. The first number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY was published December 14th, 1855. It is a matter of great pride to the publishers that LESLIE'S WEEKLY—the pioneer of illustrated weekly journalism—is today more prosperous than at any time since its foundation, and is recognized by the entire world as the most progressive and best illustrated weekly paper published.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

This department, which has been running upwards of ten years, is alone worth the subscription price, \$5.00 a year; ten cents the copy, at all news-stands.

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Judge now has the largest paid subscription list, by many thousands, of any humorous weekly in America.

Judge now has the largest news-stand and railroad sale, by many thousands, of any humorous weekly in America.

The above statements have appeared in many journals, and have never been contradicted.

A splendid advertising medium for any article to sell to prosperous men.

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(A MAGAZINE OF FUN.)

Don't Look So Sober, Have a Smile Once a Month with Me

JUDGE'S LIBRARY has been published monthly for upwards of twenty years. The only original humorous monthly magazine in America.

A REAL MAGAZINE OF FUN

Subscription price \$1.00 a year; 10 cents the copy, at all news-stands

JUDGE COMPANY - 225 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Business Chances

Abroad.

THE SCARCITY of pork meats in France has induced syndicates of meat dealers at Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Havre to petition the government to permit American pork meats to be imported under the so-called certificate of inspection, instead of the more rigid microscopic-inspection process. Notwithstanding the latter offers a less secure guaranty of purity than the former process, unless carried to a degree of thoroughness that is difficult to maintain on a large scale, the French government has adhered to it to the almost total prohibition of American pork-product importations. A dearth of both fresh and preserved meats is general in France and prices have risen almost beyond the reach of a large percentage of the population.

THE American shoe in Germany is a good illustration of what may be done through a well-conceived and executed plan of business exploitation. Consul R. J. Thompson, at Hanover, tells how the American shoe was introduced into Germany by an enterprising man who started a store and advertised the fact that only American shoes would be sold. Now there is scarcely a city in Germany where the American shoe cannot be found. The same plan, the consul says, would be successful with clothing, furniture, hardware, etc. If this is true a splendid opportunity for the broadening of our markets in several important lines is presented.

JOHN JAMESON



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When you ask for the best you should get Jameson's

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LENOX, MASS. The ASPINWALL, open June to November, O. D. Seavey.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE, O. G. Staples.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. near Boston. NEW OCEAN HOUSE, Ainslie & Grabow.

Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

HE who boasts that he is his own master is often another's slave.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

The Difference.

THE difference is that the pessimist finds fault with everything else and the optimist finds fault with the pessimist.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

What Money Does.

WHEN a skinny girl happens to have a rich father, says the *Medical Summary*, she is spoken of in society reports as being lithesome.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

Waiting for More.

WHEN little Jennie became the proud possessor of a new baby brother she was asked to sell the baby.

"No," was the emphatic answer; "you can't have this one. Wait until I have got a whole lot of them and then I will give one to you."

THE Sohmer Pianos are recommended to the public for their power, purity, richness and quality of tone, and are considered the most durable and reliable pianos ever made.



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This book will save you from \$100 to \$500 on your new house
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[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IN HIS recent address to the policy-holders of the New York Life Insurance Company, President Kingsley lays down the fundamental idea that the policy-holders themselves must protect their interests against hostile insurance legislation. Their failure to do so in former years left the burden upon the companies, and forced them to deal with corrupt legislators in order to protect the interests of the negligent policy-holders. Such an unfortunate and discreditable state of affairs cannot recur if the policy-holders heed Mr. Kingsley's advice. In discussing the possibilities of legislation hostile to the true interests of the insured, he said: "In almost every line of business hostile legislation is at once met by vigorous protests from those whom it most affects. A proposal to tax life-insurance premiums is a proposal to increase the cost of life insurance to the consumer. Such taxes are levied because the policy-holders are not likely to protest." However, the education of the policy-holder has been carried to such a point that he is likely hereafter to have a livelier sense of his responsibilities than he had a few years ago. The insurance uproar has had at least that good result.

The policy of the new head of the New York Life Insurance Company, as outlined by President Kingsley in his open letter to policy-holders, does not disappoint us. His promises of an administration characterized by strict economy, the widest publicity, the full utilization of the resources of the company, and the placing of the interests of the policy-holders before all others, and his consistent record of "making good," are a guarantee of the successful conduct of the great organization to whose direction he has been wisely chosen.

"R." Toledo, O.: 1. All the great insurance companies are being more or less harassed by the new laws recently adopted in many of the States, some of which are hardly equitable. 2. I regard the Mutual Life as one of the strongest, as it is one of the oldest, of the old-line companies. 3. You would gain nothing by the exchange which has been proposed to you.

"C." Austin, Tex.: In my judgment the result of the anti-insurance legislation adopted by Texas would be to seriously injure the welfare of the State, and the companies can stand it if Texas can. This is no time for frenzied legislation. It is better to follow the example of the State of New York, which proposes to let the companies live and prosper under certain new restrictions.

"F." Rochester, N. Y.: The National Protective Legion, of Waverly, ought not to be

classed among insurance companies or associations. Its certificates, it is true, have a life-insurance feature, but that is not all there is to them. I regard their proposition as preposterous from a business stand point, and have never known a concern that has offered to give investors 25 or 30 per cent. on their money to survive over an extended period.

"J." Altoona, Pa.: Policy-holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society are naturally not particularly pleased with the cut of 13 per cent. in their dividends. They had expected larger returns on account of the economies effected by the new management of the society. Yet it is explained that the shrinkage in the market value of the securities held by the society makes it necessary to strengthen the surplus at the expense of the dividends. It would be premature to criticize the management for the step which has been taken. Doubtless the eventual advance of the securities from their present low figures, and the restoration of the temporary deficit in dividends, will remove any dissatisfaction which the disappointed policy-holders may now cherish.

The Hermit

Spoiling Trade Chances.

ONE OF the standing commercial puzzles is the American exporter's effort to secure a foreign market and his prompt and certain spoiling of that market by his flagrant disregard of its requirements. W. A. Graham Clark, special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, says that there is much complaint as to the condition in which American shipments are received in the Philippines, the packers apparently crating goods which must make a journey around the world in just such cases as they would use for domestic shipments. He mentions as a typical case the experience of a Manila merchant, who, although he bought his furniture in the United States, was in the habit of ordering the glass which formed a part of it from Belgium, because he had never been able to have American glass delivered whole. He overcame his prejudice, however, so far as to order from Pittsburgh six large plate-glass windows, for use in his store. Five arrived in fragments; he had, nevertheless, to pay duty on all six to get the whole one; he had paid for the glass in advance, and as the manufacturers held that their responsibility ceased on shipment, and the shipping company disclaimed responsibility on the ground that the glass had been carelessly packed, he was a loser to the amount of \$200 gold. It hardly needs to be recorded that this merchant's next glass order went to Belgium.

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